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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1872. NO. 220.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Accident to the Steamship Baltimore.

LONDON, May 23.—The steamship Baltimore, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, *en route* from Baltimore to Bremen, and subsequently sailed for her destination, collided at twelve o'clock last night when off the town of Hastings with an unknown steamer, and had a large hole stove in her hull. The water poured in rapidly and extinguished the fires; not, however, before the steamer had been run aground. The coast guards at Hastings immediately came to the relief of the vessel, and rescued her passengers and crew. When the Baltimore went ashore she ran on a rock, and will probably go to pieces.

The steamship Angela, from New York, has arrived out.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, May 23, Evening.—The crisis in the Ministry continues. It is said that several millions pisetas of the secret funds of the Government were used during the recent elections for members of the Cortes. Senor Sagasta, President of the Council, insists on tendering his resignation. King Amadeus has called in Senor Zabola for consultation relative to the formation of a new cabinet, should present members insist on their determination to retire. The Government troops in Genoa had an engagement with Carlists in that province and completely defeated them.

A Parliamentary Sedan.

PARIS, May 23.—The journals of to-day generally agree in the expression of opinion that the debates in the Assembly Thursday and Wednesday inflicted a crushing blow to the hopes of the friends of the empire. The *Journal Des Debats* says the result of the discussion is a parliamentary Sedan. It is understood that the party of the Left in the Assembly will, after the close of the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine, demand the impeachment of the members of the last ministry under the Empire.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, May 23.—Henri Rochefort, whose departure for New Caledonia has been delayed, will sail to-morrow for that island, together with other convicted Communists.

PARIS, May 23.—Thiers has given permission for the remains of Ex-King Louis Philippe to be brought from England and interred at Dreux, in the Department of Eure at Loire.

LONDON, May 23.—The accouchment of Mrs. Annie Swan-Bates, well known in America as the Nova Scotian Giantess, is announced. She was delivered of a still-born female child of gigantic proportions.

MADRID, May 23.—At the session to-day of Congress, Sagasta, Minister of the Interior, stated that in consequence of the publicity given to documents relative to the secret funds, the Government would resign.

PARIS, May 23.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

ROME, May 23.—Prince Humbert, accompanied by his wife, Princess Marguerita, will depart from Milan on Saturday for Berlin, to return the visit recently paid to Italy by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The steamship Canada and Nebraska, from New York, have arrived.

CHRISTIANSAN D, May 23.—The steamship Franklin, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 23, P. M.—Consols, money 92¼, account 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90½; 5-20s of '65, 91⅛; 5-20s '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—5-20s of '62, 96; 96½.

PARIS, May 22.—Rentes 55 francs 7 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11¾d. Red spring wheat 11s 6d@11s 9d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Defection in Arkansas—The Brooks-Wing Indorse Greeley and Brown.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 23.—The Brooks Republican State Convention assembled at 10 A. M. To-day. Adam A. Gilliam, of Pine Bluff, was elected permanent President. Joseph Brooks, of Pulaski county, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. He accepted the nomination in a short speech, when the Convention took a recess until two P. M. On reassembling a committee reported a series of resolutions, as follows:

1. Wheras, the Ring which controls the state government has inflicted on the people the worst government ever tolerated by a people. They have robbed the people of half the proceeds of labor by fraudulent registration, ballot box stuffing, etc.; increased taxation and our State indebtedness to millions without any corresponding benefit to the people; prostituted the courts of the state until they have become engines of oppression, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal suffrage, amnesty and honest men for officers, in favor of honest elections, reduction of taxation, reform in the courts; opposed to the enormous appointing power of the Governor, opposed to the corrupt management of the finances, in favor of civil against military power, and condemn the use of the military at times of peace, and at all elections against the choice of the majority of legal electors; oppose repudiation of any honest debt, but equally determined to resist the fraud the State intended debts imposed upon our people by the fraudulent issue of levee and railroad bonds; reiterate relentless adherence to a republican union, all men entitled to equal civil and political equality, and favor the removal of all civil and political disabilities.

Whereas, A large number of persons are indicted in the Federal Courts in this state for a most flagrant violation of the election laws, and President Grant, upon application in the interest of such indicted criminals and their accessories, suspended faithful and efficient officers for no other reason than that they would zealously enforce the law, and allowed and permitted such indicted criminals to designate and name the marshal to select the jury by which they were to be tried and the attorney prosecute them for such offenses, whereby the criminals were turned loose without punishment and the law trampled underfoot, and Ku-Klux and crime encouraged; and has seen fit to take sides with and support and sustain the corrupt State House Ring in their iniquities against the people; and whereas, it is now evident that President Grant will receive the nomination for President by the convention of disaffected officeholders to be held in Philadelphia, therefore be it

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the course of the President in his intermeddling with Arkansas affairs in the interest of crime and disorder, and decline to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

And whereas, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown are now before the American people as Republican candidates for President and Vice President upon a platform which we heartily approve, and that they are men of unquestioned ability, integrity and patriotism, and have for many years been the earnest and consistent advocates and champions of republicanism and universal freedom, therefore be it *Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the nomination of said Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and the platform upon which they stand, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with the friends of civil government and reform throughout the land in securing their election.

A minority report was presented by one member of the committee in favor of sending delegates to Philadelphia, but it was voted down by a large majority. Report adopted finally by a rising vote and made unanimous. The Convention then took a recess till 8 P. M.

New Jersey Republican Convention—Grant Indorsed.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The Republican State Convention met at twelve o'clock. Samuel A. Debbins, of Burlington, was appointed temporary Chairman, John W. Newell Secretary. The State is fully represented. On the reassembling of the Republican State Convention, Gen. Thomas D. Van Buren, of Bergen, was selected permanent President, and he then made a strong speech in favor of President Grant. Resolutions were introduced strongly supporting the administration, and recommending the renomination of Gen. Grant, also approving the acts of Congress in reference to amnesty and other acts. Great applause followed the resolution recommending the renomination of Grant. The resolutions indorse every sincere effort to make the principles of the Declaration of Independence a living reality on every inch of American soil; commend the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and oppose their repeal or modification; approve the action of Congress in the passage of the Amnesty bill; in favor of civil service reform, and indorse the labors of the Civil Service Commissioners and the messages of the President thereon; urge the early and equal repeal of the income tax and franking privilege, and the removal of the burdens of taxation as rapidly as the national faith will permit; commend the economy of the national administration and its great reduction of the national debt; favor equal and exact justice to all without regard to race, color or creed; urge material concessions to preserve intact the Republican party; acknowledge gratitude to the soldiers and sailors, and fully indorse the administration of President Grant, and believing the best and highest interests of the country demand the renomination and election of Gen. Grant as President and Schuyler Colfax as Vice President.

Delegates at large, Courtlandt Parker, A. G. Cattell, Levi D. Jouard and J. W. Jones; alternates, John S. Trick, Jonathan Dixon, A. S. Livingston and Joseph Couth.

THE Dayton *Journal* posts the books thus: "We have interrogated intelligent men from the ten townships in Montgomery county, in different school districts, and we have found none who knows of a Greeley Republican, but one is a gentleman who was not retained by the revenue service. When we hear from other four townships we will report."

THE continuous dry weather has increased the sugar crop eight per cent. in Cuba.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 23.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day it was decided to hold the next quadrennial session at St. Louis. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Covington were proposed, but with the exception of Cincinnati they received but few favorable votes.

A special committee on the ordination of the new Bishops reported Saturday at 10:30 A. M. as the time and the Academy of Music the place for holding the ordination services. A discussion rose on the motion to change the place to the Simpson M. E. Church, but the motion was finally tabled. A motion was then made to change the time for holding the ordination services from Saturday at 10 A. M. to Friday at the same time. After some debate the motion prevailed.

A memorial from the Illinois Conference, advocating the Union of all Methodist bodies, and one from New Hampshire, remonstrating against the advancement of women to the ministry, were referred to the proper committees.

The vote for fixing the place for the next Methodist General Conference was: St. Louis, 201; Cincinnati, 163.

Missionary Anniversary.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The fortieth anniversary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was celebrated to-day. J. M. S. Williams, of Boston, presiding. An excellent work was reported everywhere, particularly among the Southern freedmen.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 23.—A public meeting of great interest in behalf of foreign missions was held last night. An earnest appeal for the starving Persians was made, and a collection was taken to aid them. This morning the discussion on the demission of the ministry was resumed, and after a report was strongly opposed in effective speeches. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Japan, gave an account of the progress of religious liberty in that nation. The standing committee on the Freedmen presented their report, recommending that the work be continued in its present form, and that an effort be made to raise $125,000 for this object during the present year. His excellency, Governor Baldwin, was received by the Assembly, and the courtesies of the house were extended to him, to which he responded in a brief and graceful speech. Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia, offered a paper respecting the famine in Persia, which was adopted.

DETROIT, MICH., May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this afternoon was occupied in hearing delegates from foreign ecclesiastical bodies. The house was addressed by Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Rev. George Bell, LL.D., of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, connected with the Church of Scotland, Rev. Dr. Wm. Milligan and John Marshall Long, from the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Rev. Richard Smith, from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and for two years Moderator of its Assembly. To-night his Excellency, Governor Baldwin, is to give the Assembly a reception at his house.

Presbyterian Assembly at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day Rev. Richard McIlwaine, of Lynchburg, Va., was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions. The Assembly refused to change the location of the Committee of Publication from Richmond to Nashville. Rev. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, was elected delegate to the Associate Reform Church in America, and Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie to the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1872.

SENATE.

After the transaction of some legislative business of no general interest, the Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, adjourning at 5:10 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBURN offered an amendment to the Appropriation bill to pay $1,200 for a transcript of the Buell Court Martial proceedings, and in connection with it spoke of his having taken ground in the Military Committee not to take verbal testimony as to the contents of the missing record. For that reason, he said, a hired slanderer in the New York *Tribune* had stated that he [Coburn] was opposed to the admission of the testimony of the reporter of that Court. Such a statement was utterly and absolutely and totally false. A hired slanderer had said that he [Coburn] was compelled by a vote of the committee to send for that reporter, Ben. Pittman. That was false. There had been no vote of the committee on the subject. Immediately on his finding out that Pittman had possession of the notes of that court, he had sent for him without the request of anybody, without any action of the committee. He wished, therefore, to brand as utterly false the report published by another slanderer who occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery, and who had once been clerk of the Military Committee. From day to day during the examination of the committee, falsehoods had been uttered, and his only object now in making this statement was to show that the committee as well as himself had been uniformly in favor of getting at the truth and all the truth in the matter.

Mr. WILSON, of New York, asked why that clerk had been discharged?

Mr. COBURN replied that he had been discharged for various reasons. One was, because he was not in harmony with the majority of the committee; another was, that he was a poor clerk, and that he had kept no minutes or records of the committee.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that that had not been found out until after the Cincinnati Convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. COBURN replied that he had not found it out before. [Laughter.] There was another good reason for his discharge. The New York *Tribune*, some days before Greeley discontinued to act as editor, had charged that he [Coburn] had been guilty of gross vio[illegible] in the civil service, because he had discharged an old and faithful clerk. He had not, in point of fact, discharged an old and faithful clerk, but a young man, a good young man, a Mr. St. Clair, a brother-in law of the clerk, who got two dollars a day for his services, while the clerk got six dollars. If that was a specimen of Greeley's civil service reform, he wanted it so understood.

A member.—How was that?

Mr. COBURN.—This young man was a clerk of the clerk.

Mr. MAYNARD.—Do I understand that the clerk farmed out his office?

Mr. COBURN.—I do not know about that. I am stating the facts. You may call it farming out or employing a deputy, or anything else.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had not intended saying anything on the amendment, as he had been instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to assent to it; but he felt compelled, in a matter of justice to the gentleman concerned (Mr. Smalley), to say that for a period of two years under the chairmanship of Gen. Schenck, and for two years that he [Garfield] was chairman of that committee, that gentleman had been a faithful, intelligent and honorable clerk, and he had never before heard anything to the contrary. A few days since, shortly after the Cincinnati Convention, it seemed to have been discovered all at once that that gentleman was an unfaithful and inefficient clerk, and he was given notice to quit. He [Garfield,] did not believe that was quite the way to transact public matters. He did not believe that it was quite wise for the Republican party to begin to cut off heads on an occasion of this sort. If that was the gentleman's [Coburn,] view of propriety, he might have his opinion, but he [Garfield], had his.

Mr. HAY, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, bore his testimony to the fidelity, ability and worth of the clerk.

Mr. COBURN remarked that he had desired in as fair and kind a manner as possible to let this man off [laughter], but his object was defeated, the matter was made public. He asked any one to look at the records of the committee and say whether it had a faithful and efficient clerk.

Mr. DAWES.—When did you discover that?

Mr. COBURN.—Some time since. [Laughter.] He made no personal attack on the character or integrity or standing of this young man, but he would simply say that in a business point of view he was a worthless clerk. He had spent most of his time as a reporter for the *Tribune* on the floor of the House and in the gallery. Greeley had said in his paper that he could afford to pay him as much as Congress could, but that was just where the shoe pinched, and that was why day after day and week after week, himself and his committee were slandered. The *Tribune* had now to pay a man full pay for a day's work. That was civil service reform, he opposed. It was according to the rules that every employer should pay a full day's pay for a full day's work. The amendment offered by Mr. Coburn was agreed to.

After further amendments the committee rose and the bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole was passed under suspension of the rules.

A message was received from the President announcing his approval of the amnesty bill. Thereupon Mr. Rogers, member elect from North Carolina, who was included in the bill, was sworn, and Mr. HOAR remarked that the House now had its full representation.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that all bridges hereafter constructed across the Mississippi river shall be subjected to all the terms, restrictions and requirements of the fifth section of the act of April 1, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge near Clinton, Iowa. Passed.

Numerous bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and passed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Before the Senate.

Its Final Passage Certain.

Work on the Steamboat Bill.

TARIFF BILL TO BE READY TO-DAY.

Senator Wilson and the Vice Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1872.

The Treaty Under Consideration.

The Senate passed the greater portion of the day in executive session on the treaty, and adjourned with the understanding to sit the matter out to-morrow. Sumner was the chief speaker in opposition to the English proposition for settling the pending trouble. The amendments proposed to the supplemental article do not change the substance of the proposition. There seems to be no doubt but that it will pass in such a shape as to accomplish exactly what the draft telegraphed by Schenck would it agreed upon. The discussion on Butler's resolution still continues, and all that it has elicited through conversations regarding the real understanding among our Commissioners and those of Great Britain goes to confirm what was telegraphed last night, to the effect that it was perfectly understood that our case was to contain a declaration of the principle of consequential damages, without a distinct claim for pecuniary compensation. The belief on the part of our authorities is also as stated, that when the English agents first returned from Geneva, they expressed the conviction that the Conference was hostile, and it will never do to allow it to pass upon so clear a demand for compensation for the consequential damages as the United States had made. Immediately upon their return the press was called into play, and the excitement against the American case began.

The Conference on the Steamboat Bill

has finished all but two sections, and will be ready to report to-morrow. The result will be favorable in nearly all points for that which the steamboat men have contended, as against the arbitrary and excessive powers of inspectors and improper designs of patent men, and that the features of the House bill will be in the main retained.

Henry Wilson's Chances Improving.

All information received here shows that the chances for the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice-President are fast improving.

The Tariff and Tax Bill.

George H. Brooks, Cincinnati, represented the rectifiers before the Finance Committee to-day. It is understood that the rectifiers' taxes will be substantially abolished, and a barrel tax be enacted at a nominal sum sufficient for taxing purposes. The consolidated tax was seventy to twenty cents from sixty-five, as in the House bill. The Committee has been again overrun with delegations to-day, and will not be able to finish the bill before midnight, if possible. It will be in shape so that it can be reported in the morning hour to-morrow.

Claims of Contractors for Iron Rails.

The House Committee on Claims will resort a bill to-morrow authorizing the contractors for iron clads to take their claims into the Court of Claims.

A Full House.

The admission of Rogers, of North Carolina, to-day makes a full House, with the exception of the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brooks, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1872.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

The following correspondence has been given to the public by Mr. Sumner.

"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 22.

"To Hon. Charles Sumner, Washington, D. C.

"P. B. Rice & Co. report that they have a telegram from you, stating that you will support Greeley. We think it is not true, and is reported to catch the influence of the State Convention to-day. Please answer as soon as possible. J. P. JONES."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1872.

"To J. P. Jones, Little Rock, Arkansas:

"I await the action of the Philadelphia Convention, hoping for a nomination that will unite the Republican party, which Greeley can not. CHARLES SUMNER."

In conversation Mr. Sumner said the part of wisdom for the politicians who are to assemble at Philadelphia would be to nominate a man who could administer the several blows in the Cincinnati movement; that the Republican party is now divided, a large portion having gone to Cincinnati, and the Philadelphia should choose a man whose thorough and lifelong devotion to Republicanism and whose high character and attainments would bring back those who had separated from the party of the administration, and unite again into a strong and unbroken column the old Republican party as it stood when the present Executive was elected. He said that such a man was obviously not Grant, who, instead of drawing strongly from the Cincinnati movement, would add to it. He also said he himself he still hoped that the Philadelphia Convention would see the folly of again nominating Grant, but that until after the convention assembles he cannot declare his intention as to the future.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day signed the naval appropriation bill; also the act defining and limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for preparation, issue and reissue of United States securities; an act to provide for the holding of a United States Court in the city of Toledo; an act making appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy for the next fiscal year; an act to establish the collection district of Duluth, and create St. Paul, Minn., a port of entry; also an act giving the assent of Congress to the subscriptions of the District of Columbia to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company; an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all States of the Union; an act to provide homes for the Pottawatomie, Sshanee and Shawnee Indians in Indian territory; an act to authorize the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to change their projected line of Railroad in the State of Michigan.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

Was before the Committee on Finance to-day, in consultation on the tariff and revenue bill.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The President has approved the act amendatory of the election law. It provides that all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This section is not to apply to any State voting otherwise whose elections for such Representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting next after the approval of this act.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Iowa will move northeastward over Lake Michigan into Canada, accompanied by brisk winds over the upper lakes to-night, shifting to northwesterly on Friday, with clearing weather; clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Friday over the New England, South and Middle Atlantic States; clear and clearing weather with westerly winds for the Gulf States; the area of cloud and rain northwest of the Ohio valley will extend eastward over the latter and the lower lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes.

Serious Fire in Warrington, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 23.—A special to the *Intelligencer* from Warrington, W. Va., says a destructive fire occured there at an early hour this morning by which the greater portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. The following buildings, with a excellency, Governor Baldwin, was received by the Assembly, and the courtesies of the house were extended to him, to which he responded in a brief and graceful speech. Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia, offered a paper respecting the famine in Persia, which was adopted.

DETROIT, MICH., May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this afternoon was occupied in hearing delegates from foreign ecclesiastical bodies. The house was addressed by Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Rev. George Bell, LL.D., of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, connected with the Church of Scotland, Rev. Dr. Wm. Milligan and John Marshall Long, from the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Rev. Richard Smith, from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and for two years Moderator of its Assembly. To-night his Excellency, Governor Baldwin, is to give the Assembly a reception at his house.

Presbyterian Assembly at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day Rev. Richard McIlwaine, of Lynchburg, Va., was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions. The Assembly refused to change the location of the Committee of Publication from Richmond to Nashville. Rev. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, was elected delegate to the Associate Reform Church in America, and Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie to the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri.

THE conduct of Mr. Bancroft Davis in Europe is the subject of rather unfavorable criticisms in the most prominent journals of Germany, France and Italy. It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, a dispatch from Berlin conveyed the information that Mr. Davis had a private interview with Prince Bismark, at which the latter, it was stated in the dispatch, had emphatically coincided with the American diplomatist in regard to England's liability for consequential damages.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1872.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The carpenters are still holding secret sessions. It is yet believed a new strike for four dollars per day is probable. The German upholsters are meeting with success in their strike, and expect to resume work soon at eight hours. Ten additional shops conceded their demand to-day.

THE STATUE OF SHAKESPEARE UNVEILED.

The statue of Shakespeare in Central Park was unveiled to-day, in the presence of about seven thousand spectators. Shortly after three o'clock Judge Daly, Chairman of the Executive Committee, addressing the Commissioners of Central Park, related how the project originated in 1864, and ascribed the chief credit of the success of the undertaking to the efforts of Booth, Wheatley, Walleck and Hackett. He expressed his conviction that an American sculptor, John Quincy Adams Ward, had first succeeded in reproducing in the form of a statue the poet as he lived and looked, according to most authentic busts and portraits, accumulated by unceasing labor. The statue was then uncovered by the sculptor, Ward, and the architect of the pedestal, M. J. W. Would. The figure is of bronze, and the face bears an expression of almost life-like intelligence. Mr. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, in accepting the gift referred to the statues of Humboldt, Schiller and Morse, and said the park was engineered and intended for such public monuments. He would leave to the distinguished orator of the day the task so fitly assigned him. He was rejoiced that American poetry and sculpture were to unite in expressing the deep appreciation of Shakespeare's poetry. Wm. Cullen Bryant delivered an oration full of beautiful imagery. He suggested various thoughts and fancies that the statue would recall to those who visited the park, and said Shakespeare must have possessed an influential character in that of great personages whom he would represent, and into whose mouths he puts words and sentiments corresponding to their exalted character, and in the form of the statue have achieved renown almost equal to that which attends his dramatic writings. One only regret saddened the ceremony—that Hackett, who was foremost in procuring that expression of homage to Shakespeare, sleeps with the great author whose works he loved to interpret to the ear and eye. Edwin Booth then recited the lines of R. H. Stoddard on Shakespeare, bursts of applause following every stanza. With this the ceremonies concluded.

Fire at North East, Pa.

ERIE, PA., May 23.—A fire broke out early this morning at North East, Pa., fifteen miles east of this city, in a tobacco store near the corner of Main and Lake streets, and burned eight wooden buildings. The loss is estimated at $25,000, mostly covered by insurance.

STATE POLITICS.

The Citizens' Reform Association of Philadelphia held their convention on Tuesday, and nominated a ticket for the local officers to be voted for next fall. It is as follows: Judge of the District Court, Wm. H. Drayton; Recorder of Deeds, Henry Haines; Receiver of Taxes, Henry C. Gowan; Prothonotary of the District Court, James Stuart; City Commissioner, Wm. Kelly; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Henry C. Thompson. The *Press* indorses this as a good ticket.

The name of George M. Reade, Esq., will be brought before the Cambria county Republican convention for nomination as delegate to the Constitutional convention.

J. F. Temple, Esq., of Greene county, is the last new man named for the Auditor General-ship on the Democratic side.

At the Democratic county convention in Lancaster, on Wednesday, William A. Morgan, C. J. Rhoads, John T. Macgonigle and James Duffy were elected delegates to the Reading convention.

As You Like It.

[Washington correspondence of the Boston Post.]

A prominent citizen of Baltimore, just arrived here from the South, having traveled through all of the States, reports that everywhere in the hotels and public places where he has sojourned the Greeley nomination is all the talk and everybody seems to be in favor of his election. On the other hand, representative men of the straight-out Democratic party throughout the country are constantly being heard from declaring that they will not, under any circumstances be opposed to the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. The politicians of the Democratic party seem to be completely at sea, and the leaders of the party are in favor of his nomination. Such is the appearance of things to-day.

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting of Committee of Arrangements—Reports of Sub-Committees—Proclamation of Mayor Callow.

Last evening a committee, appointed at the last meeting of Post No. 88 G. A. R., for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day, convened in Mayor Callow's private office.

A sub-committee reported that the oration would be delivered by Hon. H. Butler Swoope. Prayer would be offered by the Rev. T. Wylie, and music by Prof. W. E. Moore.

The Committee on Flowers reported that flowers were exceedingly scarce, and presented a resolution urging upon patriotic citizens to make liberal donations. All contributions of flowers may be left at W. H. Brill's drug store, Federal street; Ahl's drug store, Taylor avenue; Canham's drug store, Woods Run; Miller & McCullough, Diamond; Dr. Cooke, 73 Beaver avenue, and at the Hall, corner of Beaver avenue and Juniata street.

The committee also reported that they proposed to decorate all soldiers' graves on the preceding Decoration Day. Contributions of evergreens and flowers may be left at this point about four o'clock.

The Committee on Invitations reported that Knapp's Battery and the Washington Infantry will join in the procession. A number of other organizations are also expected to turn out, but definite announcements have not yet been made. The committee extend a cordial invitation to all organizations to participate. The pupils of the public schools are under the charge of Mr. D. L. Smith, who expects to have some eight hundred children in the procession.

During the decoration ceremonies at the cemetery a salute of one hundred guns will be given on Monument Hill.

A resolution was adopted asking the Mayor to issue a proclamation requesting the business men to close their places of business on that day.

It was resolved that as the 30th day of May was designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades, who died in defense of their country during the rebellion, that the practice of holding picnics on that day be discountenanced.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as follows: Chief Marshal—Dr. D. S. Kerr. Chief of Staff—Gen'l. Wm. Blakely. Assistants—Col. George Hays, Capt. W. W. Tyson, Abe Patterson, Hon. A. P. Callow and John Mentry.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday evening next, and request representatives from other organization to be present.

Mayor Callow has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 23, 1872.

In compliance with the request of a committee from Post No. 88, G. A. R., I would respectfully ask the manufacturers and business men of the city to suspend business on that day, to allow their employees to participate in the decoration ceremonies.

[Signed] A. P. CALLOW.

The Engineer Department.

At the last meeting of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, held for the purpose of making some improvements in the business connected with the Engineer's Department, transacted the following business:

The committee decided to report to Councils an ordinance changing the price of regulating lots.

It was decided, also, to report an ordinance providing for a topographical survey of the entire city. The ordinance requires people about to build to procure a certificate from the City Engineer, to the effect that their lot has been regulated.

Another ordinance is to be reported requiring parties sub-dividing property to submit the plans of the same to the City Engineer.

A resolution was adopted asking Councils to grant the City Clerk and the City Engineer leave of absence, that other cities may be visited and the working of their systems studied.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West was summoned to Hampton township to hold an inquest on the body of John Flaber, a German, thirty-five years of age, who died suddenly in the barn on the premises of Mr. Sebrinnes. The deceased had asked permission to remain in the barn over night, which was granted. He had with him a bottle containing corrosive sublimate, and before retiring stated to Mr. S. that he had drunk a quantity of it. The latter did not believe it, and he died deceased to retire. When found in the barn yesterday morning he was dead. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Chicago, March 13, 1871.

We are using Duryea's starch in our laundry, and find it to be the best article we can get. It gives the finest finish, is the whitest and most economical starch ever used by us. E. Jennings & Co., proprietors Oriental Laundry.

Notice.

Persons having large lots, suitable for a lumber yard, are referred to advertisement under head of "Wanted." TUF

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Engineer and Fireman Killed on the Pennsylvania Central.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, a serious collision occurred between the Altoona freight and ballast train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lilly station, eighteen miles east of Johnstown, resulting in the killing of Henry Hudson, engineer, and Christ. Douglass, fireman of the freight train. The freight train was coming west, and was due at Lilly at 7:35. It was a few minutes behind time, and was running at the usual rate of speed descending the western slope of the mountains. The Ballast train was on the same track, *backing* west at the rate of four miles an hour. This caused the engines to face each other. A curve at this point prevented the engineer of the freight train from seeing very far ahead, and as soon as he discovered the train in advance of him he whistled down brakes, reversed his engine, and ran back towards the rear of the train, no doubt realizing that a collison was inevitable, and that this was the only course to save his life. The firemen followed him, and when the engines struck they (the engineer and fireman) both seemed to have got between the cars, with the evident intention of jumping off when the speed would slacken sufficiently. However this may have been, they were both crushed to death—Mr. Hudson having had his chest crushed in by a wheel, while Douglass was literally torn to pieces by bars of iron, with which the cars were freighted. Both engines were thrown from the track, and precipitated down a steep embankment. The cars in both trains were badly damaged, making almost a complete wreck. The bodies of the unfortunate men were taken from the wreck, placed in coffins and conveyed to their respective homes—Hudson to Johnstown and Douglass to Altoona. Both were young men, and both bear excellent character as citizens and as employees. Hudson was a son of one of the oldest engineers on the road, and it was at first reported that it was the father who had been killed. So great was the force of the collision that the track was torn up for the distance of two car lengths, but it was placed in good condition again by the middle of the afternoon.

There is no reliable information as to the cause of the collision. All concur, however, that the ballast train was running on the schedule of the freight, or rather that it should not have been on the main track at that time. There were no signals, it is said to warn the freight train not, in consequence of the curve spoken of, the two trains got so close upon one another before the engineers were aware of the situation, that a collision was inevitable. It is believed that the engineer and fireman might have saved their lives had they remained on the engine, as the cab was but very little injured. The conductor of the freight was slightly hurt, but all the other employees escaped serious injury. The engines are so far down the bank that they will not be got upon the track for two or three days. The Company will investigate the cause of the accident.

GILES ONCE MORE.

The Bigamist of Mifflin—Almost an Arrest—Another Narrow Escape.

If there is one individual in Allegheny county who needs no introduction, it is Samuel, that person is James Giles, the Mifflin township bigamist. Yesterday afternoon his first wife visited the Mayor's office and stated that she had heard nothing of his arrest at McKeesport, but had been told that he was arrested in this city and was in jail here. This was the woman whom he had abused in the most dreadful manner, and had threatened repeatedly with death, yet her sole object in coming to Pittsburgh was to bring him the heavy basket of clothes, because she knew that when he left he was only very indifferently dressed. She seemed quite disappointed when she found that she could not give him the clothes.

She has not seen him, she says for a week when he sought her out among the friends of the vagabonds with Bradbook's Fields. He promised to come back the next day after her, but she has seen nothing of him since. She says that on the Sunday of her disappearance he was terribly violent, and seemed absolutely insane. He did not beat her, but his demonstrations were so violent that she was afraid he would kill her. At length he got quiet and went to bed and to sleep, and then, at two o'clock in the morning, while he and the children were asleep, the wife stealthily arose dressed herself, and fled for her life. She was hard some distance, she says, and then sat down to rest and fell asleep. At daylight she resumed her journey through the woods to Bradbook's Fields. Her husband found out where she was and came to see her as stated. The wife says that the charge brought against him by Giles's daughter is entirely false, and all the facts. From certain letters which Mrs. Giles read she came to the conclusion that her husband was in the vicinity.

From certain circumstances Detectives Wilmot and Pender were convinced that Giles was in Allegheny City. They visited across the river, and succeeded in tracing their man to the Central Hotel, where he had registered himself and Mrs. G. No. 2 as James H. Marks and wife. The officers visited the room occupied by Giles and asked for him at the door. Mrs. Giles No. 2, who was in the room, asked a moment's time for herself and husband to dress. This was granted, but when the officers entered the room Giles had disappeared, having accomplished a leap of some twenty feet from a third story window to a shed below. A search was made for him at once, but he could not be found. The officers then took Mrs. Giles No. 2 into custody to hold until this morning. She was given permission to remain in her room for the night, but being detected in an attempt to leave the hotel about eleven P. M., she was arrested and brought to the central station house, where she was locked up for the night. As Giles was rather lightly clad when he made his sudden exit from the hotel, it is not unlikely that he will be arrested to-day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of McCutcheon vs. Stevenson, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,123 70.

Michael O'Hara et al. vs. Joseph Dilworth et al. Action in ejectment for seventeen acres of land. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Wm. Fitzius & Co. vs. Wm. Faucett. *Sci. fa.* on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiff $968 32.

Dr. W. R. Thorn vs. The City of Allegheny. Action to recover for professional services rendered to prisoners in the Allegheny lock up. Verdict for plaintiff, $103 71—subject to the opinion of the court on reserved questions of law.

John Tweford and Jacob Donalson, supervisors, vs. Joseph McGahan. On trial before Judge Stowe.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

27. Porter vs. Reed.
28. McLean vs. Caldwell.
31. Hartman vs. McKinnan.
34. Johnson vs. Koheis.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

THE large number of persons who have passed into the high places of political power through the printing office and the editorial room, has long been a subject of remark. The distinguished laymen in this country who at some period or other of their lives have belonged to the journalistic profession may be counted by the hundred, but it has not been generally supposed that there was anything in that profession which specially fitted its graduates for the discharge of the functions, duties and obligations of the prelacy. This, however, appears to be the fact. Of the eight new bishops elected on Tuesday and Wednesday by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in New York, four are editors who have spent very considerable consecutive portions of their lives in denominational journalism, while the remainder have for many years borne an honorable connection with the press as occasional writers and contributors. If the fact suggests anything, it is this: that the arduous and multiform duties of the profession, requiring, as they do, the incessant exercise of the highest judgment and discrimination, so discipline the mind, and give to it such breadth and poise, as to fit its followers for almost any position, and make them equal to almost any administrative emergency. For a trained and competent journalist is an epitome of the thought and hope and activity and aspiration of the world.

MR. GREELEY'S formal letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination is not received with much favor by leaders of the Democracy hereabouts. A number of gentlemen long and prominently identified with that political organization are reported to us as decidedly objecting to Mr. GREELEY'S somewhat contemptuous allusion to "the drill sergeants of decaying institutions," in so far as it has reference to the discipline and *esprit du corps* of the Democratic party. This sort of talk, they say, may do well enough as regards the Republican party, but when applied—as they understand it to have been in this instance also applied—to that portion of their party which does not propose to adopt him as its candidate without a why or a wherefore, they resent it as a gratuitous impertinence not to be endured without rebuke. The candidate's conversion, they hold, is of too recent a date to warrant him in all at once assuming the role of mentor of their party, and undertaking to crack the whip over the backs of those who believe they have more to hope for by fighting for their principles within rather than without their regular party precincts. The demand in this quarter for an independent Democratic ticket is likely, from present appearances, to be strengthened by the letter in question, rather than otherwise. Could SHAKSPEARE have had any reference to Mr. GREELEY when he spoke of—

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other stir!"

ABOUT a month ago, it will be recollected the Supreme Court of the United States, upon an appeal from the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a case involving a contract concerning the price of a negro slave, rendered an important decision touching the rights and powers of the States and the United States under the National Constitution as it was and is; the substance of which was that the National Constitution created not a confederacy of States, but a Government of the people, whose object was an indestructible nation, that the States lately in rebellion were never out of the Union, nor ever absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions incumbent on them; and—to quote from the decision itself—that "the doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason." In view of this declaration, and of the fact that, unless his opinions have lately undergone a radical change, there is still a perfect agreement between Mr. GREELEY, JEFFERSON DAVIS, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and other champions of the dogma that each State had reserved to itself the sovereign right of secession, the people of the country have a right to know what are the present views of the Liberal Republican candidate concerning this matter, and what he would be likely to do as President, should the Southern States ever again attempt to secede? "The doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason," says the Supreme Court." Before asking the people to vote for him Mr. GREELEY is in honor bound to tell them whether he now agrees with this definition or not. For "treason" in the Executive Chair would be sadly out of place.

THE sensational and heated view which some journals take of the supplemental article to the Washington treaty is greatly to be deprecated. There is a very wide difference between amicable concession and humiliating surrender. This country is too strong to be intimidated by bluster, on the one hand; and too powerful, it is to be hoped, on the other, to be afraid to do that which is right. Sentiment is something, to be sure; but plain common sense interfused with conscience is, or should be, still more. Nearly every publicist of eminence in this country has admitted the claims for remote damages to be untenable, a view in which the masses of the people almost unanimously coincide. Indeed, Mr. FISH himself shrinks from the application of the principle which he argued, and specifically states that this country will be fully satisfied to have the question decided adversely; which it is actually to its interest should be done, if we would not open up a whole Pandora's box of complications and embarrassments with Spain now and other countries hereafter. It is, of course, sufficiently vexatious to reflect upon the maladroit manner in which our case has been conducted, but it is the height of foolishness to insist that a horse is "sixteen feet high," for no reason than that we should have said sixteen hands, and are too obstinate to correct a palpable mistake. Prominent citizens of the United States who have just returned from Europe state that we do ourselves and England a great wrong if we suppose there is anything but a cordial, honest, honorable, manly sentiment of fraternal affection in the hearts of her people, and that the supplemental proposition of this government is every where looked upon with honor and admiration. There must be no trailing of our banners in the dust, but neither should it be forgotten that the civilization and humanity of the future to a considerable degree hinge upon our course with regard to this matter.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The decision of Judge ALLISON, of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, affirming the constitutionality of the "local option" law of May 3, 1871, is important in view of the fact that a general local option law was passed at the last session of the Legislature. The act above alluded to applied only to the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, and under the vote authorized therein the majority decided against license. To test the constitutionality of the act, a tavern keeper named MCCLAIN applied to the Court for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to issue a license to him to sell liquors. The Commissioners answered, citing the act and the subsequent vote, under which license was refused to the petitioner. To this a demurrer was filed, setting forth that the answer, if true, was not sufficient in law. The question of the constitutionality of the act was squarely raised, and the President Judge squarely decides it, taking the ground that the general subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors is one upon which the General Assembly may properly legislate, "from the fact that they are nowhere forbidden in the Constitution of this State or of the United States to do so." "It is a proper subject of police regulation as to localities in which it may not be sold," "as it affects the health, happiness, convenience and safety of the people." The decision takes the broad ground that the Legislature may do whatever is not prohibited, and refuses to adopt the theory that a law may be declared unconstitutional if it conflicts with the genius of our institutions. This decision is the more important since it has been generally understood, that the "local option" principle was virtually settled by the Supreme Court, twenty-five years ago, in a case arising in this city, known as Parker vs. The Commonwealth. In 1846 an act was passed, applying to Allegheny and other counties, authorizing a vote by the people in wards, boroughs and townships, to determine whether the sale of liquors should be continued or prohibited. In the Fourth ward of Pittsburgh the majority voted against license. PARKER, a liquor merchant, continued to sell, and was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of a violation of the act. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and Judge BELL, in a lengthy opinion, declared the act unconstitutional, on the ground that the General Assembly could not delegate its legislative power to the people; or, in other words, that they could not pass a law which depended upon a popular vote to give it vitality. In the argument of this case authorities were cited showing that the Legislature had passed many such laws, notably among which was the act of 1804, establishing the common school system, and in which the people were authorized to vote for or against the schools. Numerous acts have been passed authorizing the people to decide by ballot the question of the erection of new townships, determine subscriptions to public enterprises, etc. The consolidation of several adjacent municipalities with Pittsburgh in 1867, was dependent upon a vote of the people, and without that vote had no vitality. Judge BELL, however, in his decision, while admitting that the Legislature may pass laws in some cases dependent upon future contingencies, and even upon a vote of the people, yet makes a distinction between these and the act of 1846. His decision was dissented from by two of the Judges, so that it received but a bare majority of the Court. It has never been reversed; yet the recent discussion of the principle, and the passage of local option laws by the Legislature, has led many intelligent men to doubt the soundness of the reasoning in the Parker case. That the Common Pleas of Philadelphia regard it unsound, is sufficiently apparent from the following quotation from their opinion:

"It is not to be denied that the Supreme Court have never directly reversed Parker's case. In all the subsequent cases in which the question has been made they have distinguished Parker vs. The Commonwealth from the several acts of Assembly, which it is argued were governed by the principal there enunciated. But no subsequent law has been held to be unconstitutional while depended on the vote of the people to give effect to it; on the contrary, every one of them has been sustained as perfectly valid, though by such vote local government has been abolished, county sites settled, public buildings erected, corporate subscription sustained, territorial consolidation allowed. In the first case which was taken up after Parker's case had been decided, Commonwealth vs. The Judges, 8 Barr, 391, the question of continuing or abolishing a township by vote was before the court. An act of Assembly had been passed to authorize a vote of the citizens, by which, if a majority voted one way, one result was to be accomplished; if the other way, a different result followed. Judge Bell attempts to distinguish on principle the latter case from the former. But while there is an allegation of a material distinction, it amounts only to an assertion. He does not attempt to show or point out where the difference is to be found in the constitution, or from what part of it he draws his necessary and controlling implication. Both acts have precisely the same constitutional basis on which to rest."

Judge LUDLOW dissented from Judge ALLISON'S opinion, mainly on the ground that, as the judge of a subordinate court, he found the question settled, and it was his duty to follow wherever the Supreme Court points out the way.

The case will go before the Supreme Court for review, and it will then be necessary for that tribunal either to reaffirm or reverse the decision in the Parker case. The question must now be squarely met. Without discussing the question whether the decision in the Parker case was prompted by political expediency, or based upon sound legal principles, the lapse of time since its delivery, and the current of legislation and judicial interpretation both in this and other States, will justify a searching review of the whole question.

THE REJECTED STONE BECOMING THE HEAD OF THE CORNER.

Evidences continue to accumulate on every hand that, save and except a few colored conservatives scattered throughout the country, the entire mass of the negro voting population will support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. This is the tenor of the Democratic press on the subject, North and South. They see that their future prosperity and advancement can only be retarded by arraying themselves against the party to which they are indebted for whatever political rights they enjoy. It would be curious if in this campaign, the stone which the builders rejected should become the head of the corner, and the colored element should determine the election of the next President. Yet such a result is by no means impossible. Four years ago the negroes were not enfranchised, except in a very few States, and so far as the North is concerned only those States having the smallest colored population. This year, for the first time in the history of the country, the colored vote becomes an important element in the Presidential election. The next electoral college will consist of three hundred and fifty-seven votes, of which the old slave-holding States have one hundred and thirty-four, the Western States one hundred and two, the New England and Middle States one hundred and nine, and the Pacific States twelve. The popular colored vote will be mainly concentrated in the eight States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, whose total population, according to the last census, was 3,681,554 whites, and 3,241,067 blacks; so that the aggregate colored vote will fall but comparatively little short of the white vote; and, when reinforced by the white Republican element of those States, may quite possibly turn the scale of some which are now set down as pretty certain for the Democracy. In Illinois, too, the colored vote will reach nearly six thousand; in Indiana it will be at least four thousand, while New York will poll fully ten thousand colored votes, and our own State quite as many. It is, therefore, by no means impossible that they may hold the balance of power between the parties, and determine the complexion of the government for the next four years to come.

Zanzibar.

Comparatively few people have any definite idea about Zanzibar, so often mentioned at present in current references to the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone. Zanzibar is an island on the east coast of Africa, belonging to the Sultan of Muscat. It is about fifty-two miles long and fifteen to eighteen miles in breadth, the chief town being on the west side. Zanzibar means negro-land, and was formerly applied to the coasts of the main land. The island is of coral formation, and comparatively low. The soil is exceedingly rich and the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation compensates for the monotony of the ground. The greater part of the island is still in a state of nature, the mango, banana, plantain, and various other Indian fruits growing wild, while the cultivated portions yield fine spices, nutmegs, sugar, etc. The climate has always been dreaded by Europeans, and seamen have denounced the water as loaded with the seeds of fever. The population of Zanzibar is about 150,000, consisting of Arabs, Sowily negroes and negro slaves. The trade of the United States with Zanzibar is confined to a very few persons, less than half a dozen ships being engaged in it. Stanley, of the New York *Herald* Livingstone expedition, was compelled to get his exchange for use in Africa at a Boston house engaged in the Zanzibar trade, for the reason that he could obtain it nowhere else in the United States.

A CONVENTION of considerable importance is now in session at Camp Grant, Arizona, at which place the Indian tribes of that territory have assembled upon request of General Howard, that a distinct understanding may be had with them concerning the course which the government proposes to pursue with regard to them, and the conduct which it expects in return. General Howard is a humane and and philanthropic officer, but he is also a soldier, and will no doubt sufficiently emphasize the fact that any subsequent repudiation on their part of the agreement which it is now proposed to make, will be promptly followed by the exercise of rigorous measures. But it is to be hoped the President's humane policy may be allowed a fair and impartial trial.

THE Illinois Republican Convention was held in Springfield on Wednesday. A dispatch says: "The delegates from all parts of the State report the support of Horace Greeley to be very weak. They know of one so-and-so who "hollers" for Greeley, but he don't amount to anything. They say in the northern portion of the State there are some Republicans, but not any who are very prominent, who favor the Greeley ticket. The farmers who have taken Greeley's paper, and who were expected to vote for him without asking a question, are surprised that Mr. Greeley should run on a free trade ticket."

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in Congress to appoint a committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of fish culture. This is a very important matter, as few national industries are growing into more importance than this, and there is no valid reason why something should not be done to assist in pisciculture and help develop the resources of the water, just as the resources of the land have already been developed by Congress.

WHITE hats are not selling well. A prominent merchant of the city, who was interviewed last night on this interesting subject, says that whereas in former years white hats sold readily, this year they find no purchasers. A general knowledge of the fact that the Chappaqua philosopher wears no longer white hats would exercise a beneficial influence on this branch of trade.

IT is respectfully suggested that the members of the various Democratic Greeley clubs now being formed, should cause to be inscribed on the bands of their white hats, which it is understood will be a distinguishing badge of membership, the words, "Subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention." The propriety of this precaution will be observed at glance.

THE Greeley support by the Republican press of New York, after the *Tribune*, is confined to three third and fourth rate country papers. In former times the *Tribune* was always sure of a better following on almost any question it might start. "What a falling off," etc.

IN referring yesterday to the Stow Foundation Pavement in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, we said that it was laid down almost one year ago, whereas it has been put to the severest tests there for nearly two years, and is "as good as new" now.

The Chicago *Republican* is the only Republican paper in Illinois that supports Greeley and Brown.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

Its Importance to the City of Pittsburgh—The Vast Wealth Contained in the Coal Seams—The Rapid Disappearance of Coal Fields Abutting on the River.

The coal business of the Monongahela river may be said to have fairly commenced upon the completion of the "slackwater" improvement to Brownsville, at which time the comparatively small amount of coal mined was floated to the market in the primitive "broad-horns."

The introduction of steam tugs and barges has effected a complete revolution in the mode of conveying the coal to market, and has resulted in safety and great economy of lumber used in the construction of barges, as they are towed back from the lower markets after being emptied of their valuable cargoes.

But few persons not immediately connected with the business have any idea of the magnitude of the trade, the capital employed or the enormous increase which it is destined to reach within the next decade. By the annual reports of the "Monongahela Navigation Company" the amount of coal mined and shipped through the locks is stated as follows:

	Bushels.
In 1851	12,500,000
In 1867	30,072,700
In 1868	45,391,000
In 1869	52,512,000
In 1870	57,596,400

Doubling in periods of about eight and a half years, it will reach at the same rate of increase, in the year 1879, 115,192,800 bushels.

The estimate of coal in an acre of the six feet vein is 140,000 bushels; after leaving the usual ribs and supports about 100,000 to 110,000 bushels are mined.

The number of acres required for the year 1870 was 575, and at the same rate of increase the number of acres exhausted in 1879 will be 1,132. During a period of four years ending January 1, 1870, 1,854 acres have been sent to market, and in nine years ending January 1, 1879, if the above estimate is correct, and it is more than probable it will increase in even greater ratio, eight thousand and sixty-three acres will have disappeared, equal in amount to "*twenty-seven coal farms of three hundred acres each.*"

To convey to the lower markets the vast amount of coal produced at the present time requires 140 steam tugs, representing a

Capital of over	$5,000,000
2,800 barges	4,200,000
5,000 coal pit cars	2,000,000

It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the capital invested in coal lands, tramways, houses for operatives, &c., as the price of coal land having a river frontage varies from $300 to $1,000 per acre, not including surface. That the price of these coal lands will appreciate rapidly in value upon the completion of the railways projected along the banks of the Monongahela, one of which, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, is in process of construction, and will be completed to Monongahela City before the 1st of January next, will, I think, not admit of a doubt.

If the city of Pittsburgh consumes an amount of coal equal to that shipped to the lower markets from the Monongahela as stated in the statistics published in your paper in February last, at least a large portion of her supplies will be furnished by means of these railways, which will add largely to the business of the valley and to the estimates given above. One feature of the increased facilities furnished by the railways, and I think an important one, is the fact that while the miners are now only employed for an average of six months in the year, owing to the low water in the Ohio, they will then have constant employment the year through and will consequently make more money at mining for three cents per bushel than at four cents, the price paid at the present time, which will enable our coal dealers to compete with greater advantage with other coal fields.

The average wholesale price of barge coal in Cincinnati and Louisville is about fourteen cents per bushel. Boat coal, notwithstanding the immense run since March 1st, is held in Louisville at eighteen cents. The receipts for the last three years for coal sold in the lower markets will amount to about twenty-three millions of dollars. The estimated production for 1872 is seventy millions of bushels; at present prices this will bring us a return of ten and a half millions of dollars for this year's business.

Your readers may readily suppose the return of such a large sum of money annually is having its effect in the enhanced price of coal and farming lands, the improvement of the thriving villages lining the banks of the river, and in the volume of business transacted by the banks of your city. But a few years will elapse until manufactories will be dotted all along the river. The facilities afforded for manufacturing by cheap fuel and ready transportation by rail or river has already within the last few months drawn one large firm of Boston capitalists to one of our most thriving river towns, to establish a manufactory which is expected to give employment to two or three hundred operatives. This is but the beginning, others will follow, and we hope to see this valley become the greatest manufacturing region in the world. The coal trade of the Monongahela river is only in its infancy, already the cry is for more locks at the dams, a sluice to admit the rapid passage of coalboats at No. 1, and a dam of proper construction below the city to afford additional harbor room for this rapidly growing business; a further necessity is the raising of the Monongahela bridge at the mouth of Smithfield street.

It is to be hoped the capitalists of your city, in view of the great advantages to be derived from the completion of the railways on both sides of the Monongahela river—the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, and McKeesport and Brownsville roads—will come forward and subscribe liberally to the stock or purchase the bonds, and if they will invest an equal amount in coal lands, they will undoubtedly find the increased value thereof will more than pay the amount of their stock. May I hope, Mr. Editor, that while columns of the city papers are devoted to "*Iron and Petroleum, the two great interests*" of Pennsylvania, as stated under the head of Finance and Trade in one of your late editions that coal, an equally great interest, shall receive that attention which it is so justly entitled to. "MONONGAHELA."

PERSONAL.

A few months ago the fashionable circles of Hartford, Connecticut, were excited over the marriage of a wealthy young Christian lady to a rich Jew, named Kohn. The parties have just been divorced. Their views did not Kohnicide.

A young Philadelphia artiste, Miss Mary Stevenson Cassett, has just finished an original painting which all Parma is flocking to see at her studio, in the Academia of that city. Italian painters of reputation are quite enthusiastic in regard to our fair young countrywomen's talents, which they pronounce to be nearly akin to genius, and they offer her every inducement to make Parma her home and to date her works from that city.

Miss Margaret F. Buchanan, associate editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, has concluded to appear in the lecture field, and will make her *debut* in Detroit on June 5 with a critical estimate of the life, character and achievements of John Milton. She is a brilliant essayist, and the position she has long held on the *Post* as a general editorial writer proves her possession of many of the qualities of a successful popular lecturer.

A curious law suit is pending in New York. Years ago, Wilson G. Hunt, well known as an editor and merchant, had a picture painted of his adopted daughter, who, upon her subsequent marriage, begged permission to take the picture to her own home. The request being granted upon the understanding that it was a loan and not a gift. The lady having recently died, Mr. Hunt asked the return of her portrait; but her husband was in no less attached to it than her father, and refused to surrender it. Hence the suit for its recovery.

An uncle of Horace Greeley died in New Hampshire the other day, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years; retaining, however, his faculties unimpaired to the last, as may be judged from one of the last remarks he ever made. Said he: "Horace will never be President of the United States! He is not the man; I know him! He is not the man!" After saying which he calmly bade his friends good bye, and died.

London has a new sensation in the person of a new tenor, Signor Campanini, who is said to be the long looked for successor of Mario, who "broke all hearts like chinaware twenty golden years ago." The new tenor is thus described by the *Athenæum*: "He is above the middle height, with good features, and that essential one, a good eye. His action is easy, unconstrained and graceful; he commands the stage. His voice comes from the chest, and in its range is equal in quality; the four notes up to B flat he can sing with "singing force."

The editor of the Rutland (Vt.) *Courier* is not a "passivist." Confined to his bed by the results of an accident, he nevertheless regularly prepares all the editorial and selected matter for his paper, being bolstered up with pillows to enable him to exercise his calling. He doesn't propose to bolster up the new movement, however.

The tangled skein of the litigation concerning the confiscated estate of the late John Sidell, has just been unravelled and wound up. Judge Thread did it by decreeing its restoration to his heirs.

Thomas Carlyle, the great English author, has come out in favor of a prohibitory liquor law for Great Britain.

A convict of the Michigan Penitentiary named Miller, has just been informed of the death of his father, and his own inheritance of nearly a million of dollars, which he will proceed to enjoy in August, unless the Executive should pardon him before that time on account of his good fortune. But it is hardly likely the Governor, who is somewhat noted for his inflexibility, will let him out "yost" yet.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Abney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Farmer Garretson, of Cape May county, New Jersey, thinks he has discovered Captain Kidd's treasures. While digging ditches on his farm, near Fishing Creek, he says he found a chest of gold coin, valued at $30,000. It is said that Captain Kidd's name was painted upon the chest. That farm is bound to be thoroughly subsoiled.

It is reported that the curates of the Church of England are about to follow the example set by the agricultural laborers and domestic servants of that country, by combining in a movement for higher pay. Relatively speaking there are few persons whose lot is heavier than theirs. In nine cases out of ten they are better men every way than their superiors, whose work they do for a mere pittance.

The Missouri, Texas and Kansas railway has reached the Canadian river, and will be to the Texas line before September, meeting there the Texas Central. Through cars will then be run from Galveston to New York.

It is said that solar light exercises a remarkable influence on petroleum oils. Exposed to light the oils absorb oxygen, and change it into ozone, without themselves forming any chemical compound with the ozone, which remains at liberty in the oil and oxidizes anything it comes in contact with. The oils, however, are greatly changed when they contain ozone; they burn with difficulty, it is said, and increase in density. If in corked bottles, the corks decay from the action of the ozone.

A case of interest to all publishers of Sunday newspapers, is pending in Missouri. In a suit brought to recover for advertising, the defendants pleaded that a contract entered into for advertising in a paper published on Sunday was contrary to the statutes and void. This view was also held by the Justice, who gave judgment for the defendant. Notice of an appeal has been given, and the question will shortly be argued before a full bench of the Circuit Court.

The educational institute on Lookout Mountain is about to be closed, the property sold, and the proceeds transferred to the American college at Constantinople, of which the proprietor of the former institution is also the founder.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* complains that "the rollicking humor of the old days is passed." Not at all, man; only you are just now on the wrong side to see the fun.

Evidences are constantly multiplying to show that the South is waking up to the importance of her true interests. Here are some of the latest: Within twenty miles of Aiken, South Carolina, are three cotton mills, running at present about 58,000 spindles, via: Augusta cotton factory, 20,000; Graniteville 20,000; Langley 15,000. Fifty-eight thousand arguments in favor of setting aside the fallacies of the past and continuing the present national policy. Let the South heed the cry of her spindles.

The State of Iowa has, during the last three or four decades, shown a wonderfully steady and rapid increase in population. In 1840 it was, next to Wisconsin, the most thinly populated portion of the Union. It is now the eleventh among thirty-seven States. Fifty years ago Captain Morgan, with a few dragoons, passed across Iowa from Council Bluffs to Dubuque. There he beheld what is now Dubuque city and neighborhood, with so many thousands of buffaloes passing southward, that he remained in camp three days before daring to venture on his journey.

We observe that in several parts of the world they are domesticating the ostrich for the sake of the feathers. We grow sheep for their wool, and why not raise ostrich feathers? Our Agricultural Department got us some camels some years ago, but without much profit. There might be more in these birds. Let the experiment be made.

Liberia, which has failed to find its staple product in sugar and cotton, has discovered that a superior quality of coffee can be produced, insomuch that a member of the United States legation writes: "The Liberia coast will soon be shaded by an almost uninterrupted coffee grove stretching from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas." These are good coffee grounds.

The Mont Cenis Railroad seems likely to restore to the port of Brindisi in Italy the importance it possessed in the most prosperous era of the Roman Empire, when as Brundusium it was the center of the world's commerce. The longest lines of communication with France, Switzerland, Germany, England, and the whole North of Europe, converge upon Brindisi, no less than four main arteries of travel threading the peninsula from end to end. New wharves and other conveniences for shipping are to be constructed, and it bids fair in future to occupy a larger share of attention in the commercial world than it has done for centuries.

A New York damsel has framed the verdict a jury gave in her favor in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, and has hung it conspicuously in her parlor as a frightful warning to all trifiers. Her admirers now hang back from the parlor in an equally conspicuous manner.

A hundred and fifty Plan Indians were recently vaccinated at a sitting. They growled dreadfully at being compelled to wash their arms before the operation, but finally submitted to the ablution—not because they abhorred cleanliness less but small-pox more.

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensues from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote certain is its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who has ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

English Hair Brushes,
ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.
A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.
PURE OLIVE OIL,
PURE OLIVE OIL.
I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VENUS OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,
BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS.
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compuied from Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compuied from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.
Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GRAND SALE.
DRESS GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
IN
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICES.
AT THE
Great Dress Goods Store,
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
The Unprecedented Decline in Prices enable us to offer most
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
ALSO,
WHITE QUILTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
100 PIECES HERNANI,
ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Large Stock and Prices Down. Also,
General Dry Goods and Notions.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
RETAIL STORES.
NEW GOODS,
SUMMER STYLES.
Black Lama Lace Goods.
A large line of BLACK LAMA LACE JACKETS and SACQUES, from $8 up.
BLACK LAMA LACE POINTS, a very great bargain.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE POINTS and SACQUES.
LADIES' STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, all desirable styles and qualities.
FOX IONS, all the New Shades.
GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS AND SCARFS, all the New Tints.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, Plain Black, Colored and Silk, with Varnished Handles.
Also, a full line of the
NEW CHANGEABLE SILK PARASOLS,
SILK RAIN UMBRELLAS.
ALPACA AND SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
HARRIS SEAMLESS AND ALEXANDER KIDS.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON UNDRESS KIDS.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and High Colored SILK GLOVES.
LISLE GLOVES, Plain, with Stiff Gauntlets, for Ladies and Misses, in great variety.
Gentlemen's LISLE, SILK, DOE, DOGSKIN and KID GLOVES, a complete assortment.
All at Lowest Prices Possible.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.
LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogues, with full information, address
Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

The Wheat Field of America!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land. 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire. 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.
Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land close to track $4 to $6 per Acre; further away $2 50 to $4. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at $1 10. No other unincumbered Lands present such advantage to settlers.
Soldiers, under the new Law (March, 1872), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, Map and copy of new Homestead Law. Address:
LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OR 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Ceiling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

DRY GOODS.
McELROY & DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.
JOHN AUDAY..... J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY & ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.
MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.
We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON
CARPETS.
We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

D. EINSTEIN..... E. FIATKOWSKI.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
South Pittsburgh Borough Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1872.

Considerable interest is felt in the action of Congress on financial matters. Mr. Beck's resolution, which passed the House, allowing one-third of the duties on imports to be paid in greenbacks, is a practical reduction of the duty itself of the gold premium on the amount paid in legal tenders. It is doubtful if the resolution will pass the Senate, as Mr. Sherman interposes the objection that the duties on all importations are required by the contract between the Government and bondholders to be paid in coin, and that no law is valid allowing them to be paid in paper which is not redeemable in coin.

—The tariff and tax bill, which so suddenly passed the House, and which is likely to receive the support of the Senate, makes some changes in the stamp law and relieves savings banks from the tax on deposits. The final shape these clauses shall assume will be looked for with interest by bankers. It was hoped the tax on all deposits would be removed, as was recommended by the Controller of the Currency, but that part of the bill was stricken out.

Mr. Boutwell is again appearing in a character which reminds one of Massinger's plan of "a new way to pay old debts." It is ascertained that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means are now in favor of the two sections of the bill which compels the banks to exchange their security bonds bearing interest over 5 per cent. for 4½ per cent. bonds. They are, however, opposed to the payment of the interest in London. Some such legislation will doubtless ultimately be carried, but the lateness of the session precludes any fear of its passage before adjournment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅛	115⅛	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
New 5s	112	112	112⅛
Gold	114	114	114⅛
Currency 6s	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, new	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	115½
Currency 6s	116⅛

The offerings of government bonds at the Treasury purchase amounted to $6,210,700. Awards of two millions were made at figures varying from 113 to 113.45. The government market is strong with large dealings reported. The high price is bringing out sellers who are investing in other securities, that are fully as good as governments, while they pay a much larger interest. Home investments are in favor with this class of buyers, and large amounts of city bonds are taking the place of the 5-20 bonds sold and called in.

Exchange still continues scarce, selling at 75 cents a thousand.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 23, 1872.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114	114	114	113⅞	114
Canton	56	56	56	56	56
Pacific Union Tel	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Quicksilver	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45	45
Adams Express					
Wells, Fargo Ex					
American Express					
New York Central	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
N. Y. Central scrip					
Erie	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Hudson River	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Central					
Illinois Central	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Illinois Central, leased	86	86	86	86	86
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Fort Wayne	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
Toledo & Wabash	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Chicago and Alton					
Do. preferred					
Boston, H'fd'd & Erie	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
New Jersey Central					
Union Pacific	80	80	80	80	80
Tennessee State bonds					
Virginia bonds					
South Carolina, July					
South Carolina, April					
Missouri sixes					

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58
Phila. and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	44
Catawissa	45½
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	39
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅜
Northern Penn'a R. R.	59½
Camden and Amboy	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Reading	97

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

REMARKS.—The following will show that the receipts of wheat, corn, &c., have largely increased since our last report. We give the following receipts as reliably reported:

Wheat, sacks	3,317	Flour, bbls	1,797
Corn, sacks	1,262	Apples, bbls	221
Oats, sacks	2,553	Butter, pkgs	60
Cheese, boxes	60	Bacon, pieces	1,400
Potatoes, sacks	51		

The market rules very uniform, with few changes in prices worthy of particular mention. The weather is cloudy and cool, and is not considered favorable for the growing crops. Eggs are scarce and firm at 15c per dozen, with indications of a further advance before the close of the week. The receipts are very light.

The Iron Trade.

From S. W. Hopkins & Co., exporters of railroad iron, 58 Old Broad street, London, we have received the following statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

Countries.	Month ending 30th April. 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	Four Months end. 30th April. 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.
America, United States	27,016	32,456	50,586	117,805	135,421	189,193
British N. A.	5,371	5,929	5,256	8,704	8,526	19,242
Spanish W. I. Islands	1,096			1,096		677
Brazil	280	1,231	814	1,933	6,237	6,411
Chili	562		656	5,704	900	851
Peru			1,000	5,000	5,000	12,214
Europe, Russia	20,619	5,732	2,638	34,725	14,782	3,877
Sweden		1,248	1,212		1,248	1,212
Germany	5,042	10,150	14,250	20,126	30,150	39,450
Australian Ter'ritories	2,386	99	131	13,563	619	2,822
France	10	1,000	20	146	1,030	61
Holland	3,241	1,467	591	7,241	3,467	1,737
Spain and Canaries	1,116	842	81	7,328	3,413	4,973
Belgium			206	12,683	21,672	2,722
British India	13,966	7,489	2,175	43,417	7,917	6,266
Australia	900	2,000	2,100			
Africa	189	46	747	1,591	446	8,578
Other countries	8,394	6,546	2,960	20,420	21,985	21,883
Total	86,956	77,862	77,346	306,027	273,143	279,291
Old iron to manufacture	7,000		1,000	30,000		4,000
Pig iron to U. S.	3,000	10,666	8,000	11,500	32,426	37,723
Stocks	6,622		19,100	28,287	14,449	61,483

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market was active, with all offerings selling at fair prices and a good feeling ruling. On Thursday trade was good, and in the evening but few cattle remained unsold. On Friday and Saturday the run for sale was light, amounting to about three loads. With favorable advices the market was firm, and all the stock sold at figures as high as had ruled any time during the week. This week the receipts have not been heavy up till this time. On Tuesday the market opened up with a moderate supply offering, which in quality were fair. Holders were firm in their demands for increased prices, and as but few sellers were here not much stock changed hands, the market closing firm. To-day there is an increased attendance of buyers, the small country towns of the interior of the state being well represented. The feeling ruling is good and all the stock is being sold at good prices. Common and medium grades of cattle seem to be in the best demand and are selling for better prices relatively than the best grades. At this writing the prospect looks fair for the balance of the week. Most of the cattle here are sold, and yet the demand continues good, and buyers are willing to purchase more.

Stockers.

The number of stock cattle on sale this week has been small. The demand is fair and offerings are selling at from $5 25 to $5 50, according to quality, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices ruling on the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,350 to 1,400 lbs steers, $7 00 to $7 10; prime 1,200 to cattle $6 50 to $6 75; medium 1,100 lbs cattle $6 37 to $6 50; fair 1,000 lbs $6 00 to $6 25; bulls, stags, cows, &c., $4 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the hog market was slow, and, with but few offering, prices were steady at $4 25 for Yorkers and $4 75 for prime. Toward the close of the week the receipts became lighter, and the market with more favorable advices better, all the offerings changing hands at an advance of 25 cents on prime, to 50 cents on Yorkers. This week the market opened up on Monday with a fair supply offering. Prices ranged from $4 45 to $5 10 and the trade ruled moderately active. To-day the feeling is bad and prices have declined from 40 to 50 cents on Yorkers, and from 25 to 30 cents on prime grades. Advices from Chicago represents a heavy run of hogs on that market, and in consequence buyers are holding off, being determined to purchase at lower figures. Holders are going away, and at this time the hog trade is anything but satisfactory. Following are the prices: Extra Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 60 to $4 70; Yorkers $4 25 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep up till Tuesday fair, and the market good at prices about the same as ruled last week. To-day the arrivals have been heavy and on this account prices are a little lower, say from 15c to 25c. Notwithstanding the market is inclined lower, trade is active and pretty near all the stock offering up till noon yesterday changed hands. If the receipts come light during the balance of the week the present rates can be maintained, but should they prove heavy a further decline will occur, as most of the dealers have purchased a sufficient quantity. Following are the prices ruling: 90 to 95 lbs, prime from $6 50 to $6 75; 85 to 90 to 90 lbs $6 25 to $6 35; from 80 lbs $5 75 to $6 00; common $5 25 to 5 65.

Cattle Sales.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
7	18,490	$6 15	5	4,620	$5 85
15	6,620	6 00	21	22,530	6 25
20	26,000	6 05	19	25,080	6 00
19	19,220	6 00	31	46,700	6 25
14	12,060	6 25	27	36,130	6 40
12	18,460	5 90	6	4,750	5 90
11	11,100	6 00	24	31,280	6 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
25	43,920	6 75	32	41,175	6 75
27	28,180	6 75	28	19,270	6 75
16	19,200	5 90	14	15,730	6 15
15	19,460	6 00	20	19,000	6 00
3	2,770	6 65	4	5,860	5 90

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

17	27,220	$6 50	45	9,740	$4 50
16	12,040	5 00	53	14,510	4 50
20	17,960	4 50	62	18,360	4 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

19	16,810	4 90	62	14,070	4 90
20	19,360	4 80	64	13,310	4 90
21	18,540	4 50	48	11,090	4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

96	33,310	4 80	102	24,830	4 75
87	6,270	4 65	103	16,960	4 65
84	17,450	4 50	89	17,300	4 50
47	4,850	4 70	80	11,430	4 25
97	14,960	4 50	92	20,660	4 50
109	19,950	4 37	128	29,830	4 75
103	24,220	4 75	143	31,220	4 90
73	7,060	4 62	100	23,550	4 70
94	20,040	4 87	84	19,460	4 90
88	22,690	4 15	21	4,590	4 65
23	5,300	4 62	37	11,250	4 30

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
295	17,230	6 20	112	8,850	6 25
223	19,090	6 40	94	9,610	6 45

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

400	20,310	5 50	292	12,070	6 12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

112	12,040	6 00	72	22,650	6 00
203	13,200	5 15	220	18,090	6 25
212	14,700	5 50	209	20,480	6 00
172	17,240	5 50	211	19,640	6 25
195	15,560	5 50	230	19,370	6 35

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

108	7,580	6 87	228	19,320	6 25
183	13,870	5 60	230	19,530	6 00
173	14,220	5 60	14	1,220	6 40
67	5,000	6 25			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

115	10,820	6 50	41	3,390	6 40
122	10,760	6 20	100	8,410	6 30
172	13,410	5 80	195	13,910	6 20
88	8,220	6 50	68	5,220	6 40
	2,260	6 50	188	15,250	6 60
206	18,160	6 30	159	12,700	6 40

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Buyers and sellers were as far apart in their views as ever, without any prospect of coming to an early understanding. Our business being to report transactions, not make them, in the absence of the former we have to dispense with the latter.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various delivers: Spot 10¾c; May 10¾c; June 10¾c; Parker's $2 97½. At the close the market appeared weak.

REFINED.

The tendency is evidently to a decline in prices; for eastern delivery we quote as follows: Spot 23¾c; May 23¾c; June 23¼c; July 23¼c; June, July and August 23¾. We did not learn of any sales.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 23.—There was very little doing in the market to-day, and the feeling seems to be a weaker one for the oil. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, ft. first 6 mos	4 20
2,000 bbls upper road, ft. first 6 mos	4 17½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 00

NEW YORK, May 23, evening 12.—Crude in bulk is in small demand and prices weak at 12a13¾c for crude; in shipping order 12¾c; refined firm at 23¾c; sales 2,000 bbls, Mills Iron, sold at 23¾c; 5,000 bbls Shaw at 23¾c; cases steady at 28¾a29¼c. Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined quoted at 23¾c for spot and 23¾c for balance of month and June.

ROUSEVILLE, May 23.—Market quiet and steady at $3 95a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 23.—Market quiet but firm at $4 00.

OIL CITY, May 23.—Market dull; ordinary on lower road $4; at gravity, Oil City $4 25.

TITUSVILLE, May 23.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 95a4 00.

PARKER'S MAY 23.—Market quiet at $4 00; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Refined dull at 23¾c; crude nominal at 12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—May 23¾c; June 23¾a23¾c; July 23¾c. Crude 12¾c; market dull.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Leo Oppenheim	80
J. Tack	Citizens' Oil Works	1,214
Hutchinson & B.	Eagle Oil Works	536
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	920
Hutchinson & B.	Commercial Oil Works	468
Hutchison & B.	Fairview Oil Works	80
T Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	474
P F Shallcross	Fairfield Oil Works	474
Thomas King	Sterling Oil Works	228

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Leo Oppenheim	Eagle Oil Works	536
Citizens' Oil Works, 1,214	American Oil Works	920
Commercial Oil Works 468	Fairview Oil Works	80
Riverside Oil Works 474	Sterling Oil Works	228
Total		4,000

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 22, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 133 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 53 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 173 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 470 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 328 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 598 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Lynds & Co, 600 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Farwell, Logan & Co, 440 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 738 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 148 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 50 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvey, 50 bbls to Wm Blair & Sons, Harrisburg.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 58 bbls to Janney, Lairu & Janney, Philadelphia.

Total 4,441

New Ships.

In the midst of the many complaints that there are no ships building in our American yards, some dozen iron steamers—several of the largest class—are being constructed at Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia. In wooden ships seven or eight new ones are on the stocks in Wilmington alone, and throughout Sussex county, on her inlets and rivers, there is universal activity. A Georgetown paper says:

"The demand for vessels was certainly never so large every ship yard in Sussex is engaged, not only for one, but for several vessels; at Laurel a large vessel will shortly be launched, and one of 700 tons is to be built; at Seaford all the men that can be had are at it; at Millsboro' on the Broadkiln, the Clyde of Sussex, the adze of the shipbuilder is heard from sun-up till sun-down; one large vessel just launched, three others being built, and several more contracted. For many long years there has been no such demand for vessels, and our builders are doubtless reaping a rich harvest."

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 51; No 2 $1 48. Oats dull and drooping; No 2 40½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 47c. Rye unsettled; No 1 82c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 66½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Flour firm; superfine $6 56 @ 6 75; extra $7 00a7 25. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1 35a1 50. Rye $1 16. Corn—upstairs small; yellow 72a74c. Oats firmer at 56a59c. Crude petroleum 17½c. Whisky 90½c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists, Alcohol.

Acetic	lb	17	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 30	@	1 35	
Oxalic	lb		@	13	
Tartaric	lb	73	@	76	
Alcohol, gall		1 88	@	2 25	
Alum					
Aloe	lb		@	20	
Socot	lb		@	50	
Am. Chrb	lb	24	@	25	
Agua	lb	12	@	14	
Annotta	lb	75	@	80	
Ashes					
Pearl	lb		@	7¾	
Bal. Copa	lb	1 10	@	1 12	
Bay Rum, gal		3 50	@	4 00	
Barks					
Cassia	lb		@	44	
Cinch'd	lb	1 80	@	1 90	
" Pale	lb	80	@	85	
Elm	lb	65	@	70	
Black Lead					
American	lb	5	@	6	
East Ind	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	7	@	9	
Blue Mass	lb		@	61	
Blue Vit	lb	14	@	15	
Borax ref	lb	36	@	38	
Brimstone	lb	4½	@	5	
" Flor Sul	lb	5½	@	6	
Calomel A	lb		@	1 60	
" English	lb		@	1 62	
Camphor	lb	85	@	90	
Canthar's	lb		@	2 00	
Chem. Gerb	lb		@	1 00	
" Roman	lb	47	@	52	
Chloroform	lb	1 65	@	1 75	
Borax	lb		@	20	
Cochineal	lb	84	@	88	
Con Ipe cac	lb	5 50	@	5 75	
Copperas	lb	2½	@	3½	
Cream Tar	lb	46	@	50	
Cubebs	lb		@	28	
Dalibar	lb	25	@	30	
Emery En	lb	10	@	12	
Ex Nit spt	lb	30	@	35	
" Sulph	lb	68	@	74	
Ext Logw	lb	12	@	15	
" Liq Cala	lb	48	@	50	
" Italian	lb		@	55	
" Sicily	lb		@	25	
Resin chf	lb	3	@	4	
Galls Alep	lb	39	@	41	
Gum					
Arabic sts	lb	32	@	40	
" W Alex	lb	55	@	65	
Myrrh Trk	lb		@	67	
Shellac	lb	50	@	55	
Trag sorts	lb	45	@	60	
" Flake	lb	90	@	1 30	
Hoffm's A	lb		@	46	
Indigo Ma	lb	1 35	@	1 40	
" Span flt	lb	1 40	@	1 50	
Iodine re	lb		@	13 25	
Jump Ber	lb	7	@	8	
Leg Chipd	lb	3	@	4	
Mace	lb		@	1 80	
Madder	lb	19	@	21	
Magne cal	lb	75	@	1 40	
Carb	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Manna S F	lb		@	97	
Morph a'd	lb	5 30	@	5 70	
Nutm No 1	lb		@	1 22	
Oil					
Bergamot	lb	6 30	@	6 60	
Castor	lb	23	@	25	
Cinnamon	lb		@	3 75	
Cloves	lb	2 40	@	2 50	
Cod					
Cod liver	gal	2 00	@	2 50	
Lemon	lb	5 00	@	6 40	
Linseed	gall	96	@	1 02	
Neats f	gall	1 25	@	1 30	
Olive	gall	1 75	@	2 00	
—quarts	doz	6 62	@10	00	
—pints	doz	3 50	@	3 75	
Origan	lb	2 50	@	2 75	
Peppe'rt	lb	4 00	@	5 00	
Rosemary	lb	1 50	@	2 00	
Sassafras	lb	1 20	@	1 30	
Sperm	gall	2 60	@	2 75	
Tanners	gall	70	@	90	
Whale	gall	1 02	@	1 10	
Winter's	lb		@	6 25	
Opium	lb	7 25	@	7 50	
Pt Paris	btl	4 50	@	4 75	
Potash					
Bichrom	lb	28	@	30	
Chlorate	lb	38	@	40	
Iodide	lb		@10	00	
Prussiate	lb		@	45	
Quicksilver	lb		@	72	
Quin sulp	oz		@	2 60	
Rhubarb	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Root					
Gentian	lb		@	14	
Ginger A I	lb		@	21	
" Jamaica	lb		@	30	
Ipecac pow	lb		@	2 30	
Jalap pow	lb		@	35	
Liquorice	lb	15	@	18	
Rhub E I	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Sarsa Hon	lb	51	@	55	
Seneca	lb		@	92	
Valeri Eng	lb		@	35	
" Germ	lb		@	35	
Sal Ammon	lb	15½	@	16	
Epsom	lb	3½	@	5	
Soda	lb		@	9	
Seed					
Canary	lb	8½	@	9	
Hemp	lb	8½	@	9	
Gardners	lb		@	90	
Mustard	lb	18	@	22	
Senna Al	lb		@	35	
" E In	lb		@	67	
Soda	lb		@	5	
Bi Carb	lb		@	8	
Soap Cast	lb	7	@	8	
" Cast wh	lb	24	@	27	
Sugar Lead	lb		@	37	
Turp spts	gal	75	@	80	
Varnish					
Copal	gall	1 80	@	3 25	
Japan	gall	90	@	1 20	
Damar	gall	2 00	@	2 50	
Ven Red	lb		@	4½	

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	c	Idaho 13½c
Eagle	14	c	Dupplaine 11½c
Conewago	13½	c	Magnolia 11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½	@ c	Richmond 11½ @ c
Spragues	11½	@ c	Pacifics 11½ @ c
Americans	11½	@ c	Mourning 11½ @ c
Conestogas	11½	@ c	Garner 11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12	@ c	

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	c	Glasgow 13½
Bates	14	c	

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20	c	Manchester 20c
Pacific	20	c	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½	c	Conestoga Medal 22c
Portsmouth	35	c	Pennsylvania 18c
Roanoke	28	c	

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	$ doz.		$ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 50a3 75	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 00a3 25
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50a3 75	Lima beans, 2 lb	2 40
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 70a1 80	String beans, 2 lb	2 00
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25a2 50	Succotash, 2 lb	3 00
Pineapples	2 75	Succotash, 3 lb	3 50
Green peas, 2lb	2 75	Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 25
Strawberr's, 2 lb	3 50a4 00	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 40a1 50
Blackber's, 2 lbs	2 75a3 00	Cove oys's, 2 lb	2 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	3 25a3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 lb	1 75
Whortleb's, 2 lbs	2 75	Spic'd oys, 2 lbs	2 50
2lb pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25a4 75
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Br'd'y peach, qt	4 50
Damsons, 2 lbs	2 50	Pie peaches, 2 lbs	3 00
Layer raisins	$3 00a3 25	Oranges	$4 50a5 00
Figs, 2 lbs	2 75	Lemons	4 50a5 00
Prunes, old	9¼c	Peanuts, ☞ bush	
Prunes, new	12a13c	roasted	$3 00a3 50
Currants	9¼a10c		

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 8-10c, card rates, 2 ½ cent. off net.

Nails, ⅝ or card rate, 12½c ☞ keg, 2 ½ cent. off net iron wedges ⅝c ☞ lb net

Norway Nail rods 10c ☞ lb net

Iron fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 35c ☞ foot of fence, net.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts .50 and 10 ☞ cent. off net

Plow bolts 10 "

Machine and square head bolts, new list 10 "

Coach and lag screws, new list 10 "

Bolt ends, new list 10 "

Square and hexagon nuts and washers .3c ☞ lb off

Cast ☞ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¼ to 1 in. diam. 10-3 16c; ⅝ in. diam. 11 3-10c; ¾ in. diam. 12 3-10c ☞ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8 1-10c ☞ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 6c ☞ lb

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

The National Anti-Secret Order Movement—Charles Francis Adams Nominated for President.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—The National Christian Association opposed to secret societies completed its business and adjourned this afternoon. It was shown by test votes taken on several occasions that a majority of the convention were in favor of adopting an anti-secret platform and putting in nomination a Presidential ticket. Some delegates who favored the making of a nomination were opposed to taking action as a Christian association, and desired the nominations to be made in mass-meeting. A call was made for a meeting of those delegates who were in favor of taking national political action to be held at half past seven. Nearly all the delegates who were present in the afternoon attended the evening meeting, and unanimously adopted the following declaration and resolution: Whereas, we believe that the net work of secret orders now spread and spreading throughout the country and the world are essentially different from and opposed to a Christian church and a Republican State, therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to all American voters who sympathize with us in this connection to support in the pending National canvass for President Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and for Vice President General Chas. H. Howard, of Illinois.

And whereas, we have no time to arrange the details made proper and necessary by these nominations, we refer the same to the following Committee, requesting them to prepare a platform of principles, including political opposition to secret orders, opposition to traffic in intoxicating liquors, with other needed reforms and sound principles of national policy on which both the Republicans and Democrats are agreed, and to publish the same in the *Christian Cynosure*, along with the above nominations, for the approval or disapproval of our constituents, and those who may concur with them, in their township, county and other local associations, and their action for or against the said platform and nominations to be faithfully published in the same paper, so that if generally approved measures may be taken in their several States to secure the largest possible support of the same at the polls in the approaching national election.

The members of the platform committee are as follows: President, Jas. Blanchard, Wheaton, Illinois; Philo Carpenter, Chicago; J. A. Hart, Wheaton, Illinois; Rev. L. Bailey, Peoria; S. N. Stratton, New York; S. B. Allen, Illinois; O. Hand, Wisconsin; C. H. Blanchard, Illinois; W. B. Orris, Indiana; Adam Floyd, Penn-sylvania; J. M. Snyder, Illinois; Professor Milton Wright, Dayton, Illinois; J. B. Stoddard, Illinois.

The people of Oberlin express the deepest regret that a nomination upon such an issue should have been made here, because the place will seem to be identified with the movement. Several of the most prominent citizens declare that while some disapprove of secret societies, an exceedingly small number only are in sympathy with the methods of this organization, and probably none approve the idea of nominations on this issue. Out of twenty members of the college faculty only three are in sympathy with the measures of this organization.

West Virginia Republican Convention—Delegates Instructed for Grant and Colfax.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 23.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Grafton today. A special to the *Intelligencer* says ex-Governor Stevenson was elected President. A resolution that no office-holders should be delegates to the Philadelphia Convention was rejected. Delegates from each Congressional District were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention. The resolutions adopted recite the prosperity of the country, reduction of the public debt, maintainance of peaceful relations at home and abroad, economical administration of the government, integrity of public officials, favor continued reduction of taxation, gradual payment of the national debt, Grant's civil service reform, restoration of good will and reconstructed States, jealous garding of national honor in intercourse with foreign powers; also declaring that the last three amendments to the Federal Constitution shall forever remain inviolate; no passive policy, no disguises assumed by malcontents, no false pretence of dis appointed men can alienate the Republican party; praising the economical handling and disbursement of the revenues and reduction of taxes; eulogizing Grant and instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to secure his renomination; also instructing the delegates to vote for Senator Boreman for Vice President, afterward amended by instructing them to vote for Colfax for Vice President. Speeches for and against Grant were made and highly appreciated by the respective factions. The convention adjourned this P. M. *sine die.*

Maryland Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The Democratic State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Democratic Convention, has been called to meet in this city on the 19th of June.

Conservative Victory in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.—There is every indication that the municipal election here today has resulted in a large majority for the whole Conservative ticket. The Republicans had no regular ticket, but they generally supported the independent candidates.

Nomination for Congress.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 23.—The Democratic district convention here to-day nominated for Congress Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson county. Ex-Governor Vance presided. The attendance was large.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Continental Railroad.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, IND. May 23, 1872.

The line of the Continental Railroad is to be constructed from the Chicago Junction at Kensington to this place, thence follow nearly the course of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis line to near Washington Heights, Ills., thence to Chicago. This place will cast almost a unanimous vote to levy a two per cent. tax in aid of the road, besides giving large personal subscriptions.

Railroad Lease.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 23.—The Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad Company have leased and will operate that portion of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Road running between this city and Rockville, being about three miles.

Railroad Mortgage Foreclosed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 23.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Gresham ordered a decree of foreclosure and sale of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction Railroad. W. Friswold was appointed commissioner to superintend the sale.

Columbus and Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 23.—A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms last night to consider the matter of aid for the Columbus and Toledo Railroad. A resolution was passed pledging those present to vote a vote of the electors of this city under the Boezel Railroad law for an appropriation towards the construction of such road not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Donan arrived at New York last evening, from Bremen.

Letters from Aleppo give a distressing picture of the state of Antioch. The town is now a mere heap of ruins, and as shocks of earthquake still continue, the soil quivering with the volcanic movement all around, the people are afraid to approach the site to remove the large number of dead who lie unburied.

The most violent storm for six years passed over Fortress Monroe Wednesday afternoon, uprooting houses and prostrating trees and fences. It lasted about thirty minutes, and was accompanied by rain, hail and lightning. No casualties have been reported.

Judge McCunn has sent to the New York Senate an answer to the charges against him. He says the Senate has no jurisdiction to try him on the charges, and further avers that the matters alleged in the charges do not constitute an offense for which the defendant is liable to removal under the constitution, and further respondent denies each and every allegation in the charges.

Hon. Reeder W. Clarke died at Bolivia, Claremont county, Ohio, yesterday, of dropsy. He was a member of Congress from the Sixth Ohio district from 1864 to 1868, was appointed third Auditor of the Treasury and afterward Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern district of Ohio.

Samuel McCracken, the young man who shot and killed his father at Thornton, Illinois, on the 17th instant, has been discharged, the court deciding the case one of justifiable homicide.

HORRIBLE CASE.

A Mother Murders Her Illegitimate Child.

From the Zanesville *Courier* we get the particulars of a most frightful crime committed a few miles from that city on Monday last. It seems that Margaret Brewer, aged about twenty-five years, and the mother of an illegitimate son, six years old, lived with her father, mother, a grown up sister and some smaller brothers and sisters, in a log shanty in Richhill township, Muskingum county. Margaret's child was a constant source of trouble and quarrels in the family, the grandfather, it is said, treating the little boy cruelly. On Monday morning the mother took an ax, and going to the bed where her son was sleeping, struck him twice with the edged side of the weapon, crushing in his skull and scattering his brains over the bed and walls, killing him instantly. The woman's mother and sister, who were on the outside of the house, saw her commit the deed. An officer of justice was apprised of the crime, and on reaching the hut found the guilty mother sitting on the foot of the bed where the ghastly corpse of her child lay. On being arrested she acknowledged her guilt. On the way to jail she remarked to those who had her in custody, "I do not feel so badly as I expected to. I have nothing to regret; I would do the same thing again." When told that she would be hung for the crime, she said: "I want them to hang me; I don't want to go to the penitentiary; I want to die.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Salaries Increased Unfinished Business Disposed Of.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This Branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, James McIlrier.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to consider unfinished business.

A number of petitions were read for gas lamps, water pipes, grading and paving of streets, etc. In C. C. May 9, referred to appropriate committees. S. C. concurred.

The following are the non-concurrences: Fire Engines and Hose to purchase a lot in the Fourth ward for the erection of an engine house. In C. C. May 9 adopted; S. C. non-concurred by referring the resolution to the Committee on City Property. C. C. non-concurred and appointed a Committee of Conference. Not reached in S. C.

Resolution to improve the wharf in the Eighth ward. In C. C. May 9 adopted; S. C. non-concurred and referred the resolution to the Committee on Wharves and Landings. C. C. receded from former action and concurred in this action.

Ordinance granting the same privileges to the Light and Heat Gas Company as are now enjoyed by the Allegheny Gas Company. In C. C. referred to Committee on Ordinances; S. C. non-concurred and referred it to the special committee appointed at the last meeting to make the necessary arrangements to purchase the Gas Works. C. C. receded from former action and concurred in the action of S. C.

Resolution changing market day from Friday to Thursday. In C. C., May 9, adopted; in S. C. laid over.

Ordinance increasing the salary of the Weighmaster to $1,000. In C. C., May 9, adopted. S. C. non-concurred. C. C. adhered to former action, and appointed a Committee of Conference. S. C. concurred, and also appointed a committee.

SALARIES OF FIREMEN INCREASED.

Ordinance increasing the salaries of each member of the Fire Department five dollars per month. In C. C., May 9, adopted. S. C. concurred.

Ordinance relating to health matters. In C. C. adopted. S. C. amended the ordinance by requiring all fines, etc., to be paid in the City Treasury. C. C. concurred.

Ordinance increasing the salary of the Assistant Engineer in charge of streets to $1,800, and the Engineer in charge of sewers to $1,500. In S. C. May 9, that part of the ordinance increasing the salary of the Assistant Engineer was adopted. The latter part was stricken out. C. C. same date, non-concurred and adopted the ordinance as reported. S. C. adhered to former action and appointed a committee on conference. Not reached in C. C.

Ordinance for the opening of Taylor avenue. In C. C. May 9, adopted. S. C. May 23, nonconcurred and referred to the Committee on Surveys. C. C. adhered to former action and appointed a Committee of Conference. S. C. concurred in this action and also appointed a Committee.

Resolution for water pipe in River avenue. In C. C. May 9, adopted. S. C., May 23, nonconcurred and referred the resolution to the Water Committee. C. C. adhered to formal action and appointed a Committee on Conference. S. C. concurred in this action and also appointed a Committee.

A supplementary ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector and fixing his salary at $1000. In C. C. adopted. S. C. May 22, nonconcurred. C. C. adhered to former action and appointed a Committee on Conference. S. C. concurred in this action.

Mr. Riddle presented certified copies of the following acts of Assembly pertaining to Allegheny City, which had been approved: An act authorizing the issue of water bonds; a supplement to the Park act; an act amending a section in the city charter; for the opening of Federal street; an act relative to unexpended balances.

S. C. now adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hugh McNeill was called to the chair.

Mr. Hunker moved that the rules be suspended in order to transact new business. Carried.

S. C. BUSINESS.

The report of viewers on the opening of Sheffield street, from Beaver avenue to the river, read and received in S. C. May 9, and viewers discharged. C. C., May 22, concurred.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance for the opening of Sheffield street. In S. C., May 9, adopted. C. C., May 23, concurred.

Resolution appointing a special committee of nine to make arrangements to purchase the Gas Works. In S. C. adopted. C. C. concurred.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Walter presented a petition for a change of grade on Market street, from Adams to Bayard streets. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. Hastings offered an ordinance providing that that part of Reserve township recently annexed to Allegheny be constituted a portion of the Seventh ward. Referred to the Committee on the Division of Wards.

Mr. Cooke presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to notify Messrs. David Graham and Hickely to have their lots on the corner of Manhattan and Page streets filled up or fenced in, in order to prevent accidents, and further instructing the Street Commissioner, unless the instructions are complied within fifteen days, to do the work at the expense of the owners. Adopted.

Mr. Cooke offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have culverts placed at the crossings of Allegheny and Western avenues. Adopted.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution granting permission to John Horn to erect an ornamental lamp post in front of his place of business on Ohio avenue, at his own expense. Adopted. S. C. non-concurred.

DECORATION DAY.

Mr. Cooke offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to make arrangements for celebrating Decoration Day. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Cooke and Drexler were appointed on the part of C. C. In S. C. no action taken.

C. C. then adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

There is little if any abatement in the rush to hear Mrs. Oates and her company, the Liberty street theater having been filled again last night. The musical extravaganza, "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig," was performed in inimitable style, and gave unbounding satisfaction. Mrs. Oates and Mr. Allen sang exceedingly well, and received several well merited recalls. Mr. Crane's *Prince Huckabuck* was great.

This evening Mrs. Oates has her only benefit, and it should prove a benefit indeed. Offenbach's latest production, the "Prima Donna of a Night," in which Mrs. Oates as *Eventine*, will be the chief attraction; and as it contains almost any number of sparkling bits of music, all will enjoy a rare treat. The performance will commence with the farce of the "Two Puddifoots."

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Octoroon" was performed at this theater last night, and in a better style than ever attempted in this city. *Uncle Pete*, usually an obscure character in the play, has been wrought by Mr. Mayo into the central point of interest. He has evidently given no inconsiderable study to the part, and arrived at an almost perfect understanding of slave nature and life, which he impersonated exceedingly well. Support rendered by Mr. Gotthold, Mrs. Dickson and the company was good throughout. Mr. Palmer's new scenery is in for a full share of admiration. To-night Mr. Mayo takes his benefit, when the "Octoroon" will be repeated. On Monday evening "Rip Van Winkle" will be pronoced for the benefit of Mr. Morrison.

Trimble's Varieties.

Of course Mr. Wooldridge had a crowded house at his benefit last night, and of course every one there was pleased with the entertainment given. It was a compliment worthily bestowed. To-night the company appear in one of Mr. FITZ SIMMONS's extra programmes.

Tony Pastor.

This great New York favorite, at the head of a splendid troupe, is advancing on Pittsburgh, and will appear at the Fifth Avenue Opera House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. Be ready for them.

Vocal and Organ Concert.

There will be a grand vocal and organ concert this evening, in the new Lutheran church, on Stockton avenue, corner of Arch (late Beaver) street, Allegheny city. The Messrs. Knauff will preside at the organ, and give during the evening several duets and solos. The Misses Riley, Miss Hastings and other the amateur singers will sing choice selections.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—River seventeen feet and stationary. Arrived—H. Probasco, St. Louis; Andes, Wheeling. Departed—Sam J. Hale, Memphis; R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Tom Reese, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 23.—Clear and cool till noon, since cloudy and warm; mercury 57 to 74. The river has risen eighteen inches. Fort Just: Down—Indiana, Mary Ament, Leclaire No. 2, Evansville, Tarascon, Fayette, Quickstep, Kate Kinney, generally with full loads; good trips. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 23.—River has risen; three feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and cloudy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Arrived—Lake Superior, St. Paul, Cowan and City of Helena, Vicksburg; Alex. New Orleans. Departed—Kellogg and barges, New Orleans; Ed. Lacrosse, Keokuk; Jos. Peoria; Petrell, Ohio river; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Park Painter, Reed's Landing; General Anderson, Tennessee river. River falling. Weather cloudy; another heavy rain this evening.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 22.—Down—C. B. Church, John F. Toile, Pauline Carrol. Up—Mary Alice and barges, John A. Wood, H. E. Wilson. Warm and cloudy. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—No arrivals or departures. Clear and warm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Cotton firmer and active; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22¾c; middlings 23¾c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Cattle dull and weak, having declined ¼ to ½c. The very best on sale to-day brought 7¾@8c; that generally rated first quality 6¾@7¾c; medium or good fair quality 5@6c; receipts 1,137; sales 568. Hogs—Receipts large and demand equal to the supply, at prices ranging from 7¾@8c; receipts 8,762. Sheep—Market overstocked and declined in consequence; sales at 4¾@5¾c for common to extra; receipts 4,567.

A tornado of great fury passed over the country north and east of Cincinnati about three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Thomas Jones, a farmer, is said to have lost his house and barn, George McMullen his house, and George Keeler his barn. Several other houses were unroofed. Mr. McMullen's house was taken up and carried several yards, with the members of his family in it, all of whom were injured, though none fatally. The track of the tornado was a quarter of a mile in width. It leveled orchards as well as houses, and caught up horses and cattle and dashed them down like trifles, and played havoc generally.

The journeymen street railroad car builders of New York have organized an association, and will strike at an early day for the eight hour rule.

NEW CITY HALL.

The Formal Opening—Programme of Exercises.

Below we publish the official programme of exercises connected with the formal opening of the new City Hall, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th instant. The announcement cannot fail to be of public interest:

MONDAY.

City Councils meet specially at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, at old city building, and,
Forming in double file, will march from old city building to new Municipal Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

City Hall Commission and Architect.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow and Ex-Mayor Brush.
Clerk and Chief of Police.
Presidents of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Burgesses and Members of Councils of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer.
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in city offices and City Officials.
Street and Road Commissioners.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

Prayer by Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.
Formal reception of the Councils and City Officials, and their induction into the new City Hall, by Colonel William Phillips, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners.
Hill Burgwin, Esq.
Music.
Regular session of Councils at 2 P. M.
Evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Mayors Blackmore and Brush Levee.

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Review of Fire Department by Fire Commissioners from balcony of City Hall.
2 P. M.—Review of Police Force by Mayor, Chief of Police and Police Committee of Councils.

During the day addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers.

Evening—Hall will be open from 8 to 12 P. M. for inspection by the ladies. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady.

Citizens of Allegheny city are invited to participate in the opening of Municipal Hall.

DR. ADDISON ARTHURS,
COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
ROWLAND H. SMITH,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Committee.

The Dead Babe.

Yesterday we referred to the finding of the dead body of an infant in the Allegheny river. It has since transpired that the child was one of twins born to Mrs. Christian Linkenleib. Both children were still-born as was testified to by the physician in attendance. The father was notified to bury the two bodies but instead of so doing he placed a card around their necks and tying some heavy stones to the card threw them into the river. A coroners jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Presentation.

Last night there was a very pleasant affair at the Wiggins House, No. 444 Penn avenue, when Mr. Moses M. Scott was made the recipient of an elegant gold watch and chain, the gift of Messrs. Spencer, McKay & Co. and a number of the employees of the firm and "out side" personal friends of the recipient. Several addresses were made, and Mr. Scott, who is about to visit his native heath, county Down, Ireland, was highly spoken of and thoroughly indorsed.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SEVENTH STREET, on the South Side, is being repaved.

THE Monongahela Valley Railroad Company are erecting a strong and substantial stone wall in South Pittsburgh, to support their road.

YESTERDAY afternoon over nine hundred emigrants passed through on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Six hundred passed through the preceding day.

REV. S. R. FRAZIER, recently elected pastor of the Third U. P. Church of this city (late Rev. J. G. Brown's), proposes to enter upon his duties next Sabbath.

THE first annual pic-nic of the Star of the West Assembly No. 5, Order of American Freemen, will be held at McFarland's Grove on Wednesday next.

THE Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company have purchased a row of lots on either side of their road, extending from Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth streets, Ormsby.

JOHN DOUGLASS was arrested yesterday by officer Hough, of the park police, for trespassing in the park. A night fine was imposed by Mayor Callow, which was paid.

MR. JAMES STEVENSON, agent of the National Insurance Company, while attending a pigeon-shooting match yesterday at Monitor Grove, was accidentally shot in the face, a buckshot entering near the eye.

LAST evening a man named Fleming was driving along Penn avenue in a buck wagon, when he was accidentally thrown out and severely injured. He was cared for at the Twelfth ward station house.

A MAN named Welch had his left foot badly crushed yesterday, by a heavy piece of iron falling on it, in the rolling mill of Jones & Laughlins. Dr. Rahauser attended the man and dressed his injuries.

THERE will be no military parade on Decoration Day, but instead a quiet observance, with the usual ceremonies of decorating the graves of the dead of the Republic, in which the public generally will participate.

THE respective committees of Posts 3 and 117, of G. A. R. will meet at Grand Army Hall, Fourth avenue, on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to complete arrangements for the observance of Decoration Day.

THOMAS BUTLER, a waiter at the Robinson House, made information before the Mayor this morning, charging John Smith and Bob Johnson with assault and battery. It is alleged that the accused struck the prosecutor. A warrant was issued.

THE Republican primary elections take place to-morrow, and the conventions meet on Tuesday next to nominate a county ticket. Five of the conventions meet in the court rooms, and the fifth will nominate County Commissioner and Director of the Poor) in the old City Hall.

JACOB HAAS preferred yesterday a charge of assault and battery, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Mrs. Oates and her and his three sons, John, George and Joseph, and John Baughman. The parties reside on Green street, and had frequent difficulties of late. Warrants were issued.

THE three last days of this week are what are known as Ember Days—observed in some churches as a time of prayer and fasting. The name is derived from the custom formerly of eating nothing on these days until evening, and then only a cake baked under embers, called ember bread.

A YOUNG girl aged fourteen years, employed as a domestic in a house in the Third ward, Allegheny, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at four hundred dollars, from her employer. Last evening she acknowledged having committed the theft, but states that she lost the ring. She is still in custody.

JUSTICE HEISEL, of East Birmingham, issued a warrant this morning for the arrest of Jacob Hyer, who is charged, on oath of August Struck, with false pretenses in obtaining his services as a painter, to the amount of $125, by representing that a third party was indebted to him in a large amount, all of which, it is averred, is false.

THE citizens of the Twenty-first ward will meet Saturday evening next, at Lincoln school house, at the request of the School Board, to investigate the conduct of their representative in the Central School Board (Charles A. Kehow) in voting for a change in text books against the written instructions of the Board not to do so. Mr. Kehew will have to explain.

ABOUT seven o'clock yesterday morning Frank Bell, night yardmaster at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, was climbing up the ladder of a car when the cars suddenly came together, dislocating his hip and otherwise badly bruising him. Dr. Buchanan, the company's surgeon, dressed the wounds of the injured man, after which he was removed to Passavant Hospital.

COMPANY A, Washington Infantry, will turn out on Decoration Day, for the purpose of decorating the graves of some of the old members who were killed in the service. Such as Mc-Ilwaine, Coleman, Poland, Craig, Smith and others. They will leave the Armory, Wilkins Hall, Fourth avenue, at seven o'clock A. M., so as to be out in the heat of the day, and proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Where such of their comrades as were brought home were buried.

YESTERDAY afternoon a youth named Maloney was arrested in this city on a charge of assault and battery preferred at Dennison, Ohio. The defendant, who is a lad of about eleven years, is charged with throwing some lumps of coal at a train in Dennison and injuring him severely. Maloney was accompanying some horses to Long Branch where they were to enter a race and threw the coal from one of the cars of the train on which the horses were aboard. He was taken to Dennison this morning for future disposition.

A LAD named McAleer, aged thirteen years, employed in Armstrong's cork factory, on Third avenue, fell through the hatchway from the third story yesterday afternoon. He alighted on his head, which struck a pile of cork, by which the force of his head was badly broken. He fallen on the floor he doubtless would have been killed. A physician was summoned, who dressed his wounds, after which he was removed to his home at the head of Federal street, Allegheny. The lad is now doing as well as could be expected.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR, late of the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, now of the North Church, Philadelphia, is getting on finely in his new charge. At the first meeting of the session with the new pastor, a check for $700 was handed him, being a contribution from a few members as a token of their regard and good will. James McCandless, Esq., formerly of this city, has taken charge of the Sabbath School as Superintendent. The membership of the church is only about eighty, but they raised, on a recent occasion, $764 for the boards of the church. Mr. Kerr is a live man, and will infuse new vigor into the congregation, if any be needed.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

R. E. Breed's

Second auction sale of Lawrenceville building lots, Monday morning, May 27th, at 10 o'clock. Free excursion train on the Allegheny Valley Railway will leave Union Depot at 9:40 A. M. Plans can be seen at the office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Something New.

All the time at the great one price hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street.

Great Inducements.

Great inducements are offered to buyers at the old and reliable furniture establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, in the way of superior stock and low prices. The firm not only manufacture largely, but also obtain immense quantities of furniture from the best eastern houses. The quality of the furniture they make is first class in every respect, especial care is taken in the finishing and upholstering of the finer sets. Their eastern furniture can be bought from thirty to fifty per cent. cheaper than the purchaser would be able to obtain it from the New York establishments. Their assortment of household and office furniture cannot be equalled in the city and buyers would do well to give it an examination before making their selections.

2,000 Gross Matches Cheap

At J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

European Tourists

Shouly bear in mind the fact that among the advantages offered by the Inman line are economy, superior accommodations, the best living and the greatest amount of comfort security and safety attainable. The first cabin fare by this popular line is only $135 in gold for the round trip. One of these magnificent steamers sails from New York every Thursday and Saturday. The next sailing from this city announced for Thursday, May, 30th, 1872. Plans of cabins may be seen and berths secured by calling on Thos. H. Rattigan, No. 47 Smithfield street.

Matches with the Stamps On,

in any quantity, can be had at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an Improved patent buck wagon, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and easy in its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure the wagon will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as it is called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for it are coming in rapidly.

Geyser Spring Water.

The wonderful remedial properties possessed by this water and its superiority over other Saratoga Water, has made it the favorite water with all the visitors to that famous and fashionable watering place. It has a reputation to-day unequaled by any one of the celebrated Mineral Waters of Europe, and will confer more substantial benefits upon those that drink it than any other. No person can have dyspepsia, and drink this Geyser spring water. It invigorates the entire system and has a magic influence upon the stomach, and at the same time can be used with the most perfect freedom. The natural water brought in block tin-lined barrels is now on draught at the Drug Store of Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street ann south-east corner of Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

Novelties

Are being constantly received at the fashionable one price hat and cap emporium of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street.

A CARD FROM ONE OF DR. HUNTER'S PATIENTS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 23d, 1872.

After having suffered for eleven years with Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and sought everywhere for relief without obtaining it, I applied to Dr. J. A. Hunter, of New York, at his office in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Fifth avenue, soon after he opened it.

I have rapidly improved since I commenced his treatment. His method of treating the disease is thorough and effectual. His instruments are entirely different from any I had ever used or seen, and enable me to apply the remedies to the seat of the disease *about the throat.*

I recommend all persons afflicted with this ailment to go to him for relief, satisfied none will be disappointed if they follow his directions.

C. HUGUS,
Cunninghams & Ihmsen's Glass Factory, East Birmingham.

REMARKS.

Chronic Catarrh cannot be cured by the DOUCHE or any instrument which introduces washes into the *front* of the nose.

This disease generally exists *behind* the nose and *above* the throat, and must be attacked by an instrument which will enable us to get at the disease *by the way of the throat.*

For years I have probably conducted the largest practice *in this specialty*, ever acquired by any physician in this country, consequently it has been the study of my life. I have invented instruments and established a course of treatment which will radically cure it.

I have treated successfully thousands of persons who had used the *Douche* and vaunted nostrums for months without experiencing any relief, and can assure those who place their faith in such means that they are certain to meet with disappointment.

I am at all times pleased to show my apparatus and explain my treatment to those who desire to know more of it.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
69 Fifth avenue.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1872.

The Concert To-night.

At the grand vocal and organ concert which will be given in the new Lutheran Church, Allegheny, the advertisement of which will be found elsewhere, one of H. Knauff & Son's, of Philadelphia, organs will be used. The Knauff Brothers will be present, preside at the organ, and play duets and solos during the evening. Miss Hastings, the Misses Riley and other vocalists will likewise be present, and the entertainment will doubtless be a rare musical treat.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.

Gentlemen will find at the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. T. Scrandrett & Co., sign of the Bee Hive, No. 225 Liberty street, one of the largest and best selected assortments of imported and domestic cloths, cassimeres, vestings, etc., in the city. Their stock consists of every style of fabric and every shade of color manufactured in France, England, Scotland or the United States. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. have in their employ two experienced and artistic cutters, whereby they are enabled to guarantee to all their customers a perfect fit. If you want a stylish, fashionable and thoroughly well made suit, leave your order with Tom Scandrett and you will be accommodated. The firm also have a fine and full line of gents' furnishing goods of the latest styles and most approved designs. If your wardrobe needs replenishing, call at the sign of the Bee Hive.

The Smallest Child

Can buy as advantageously as the most experienced buyer at the great one price hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street. This is owing to the fact that no deviation is made under any circumstances.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

One Price.

No deviation from the one price rule is ever made at the hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street.

R. E. Breed's

Second auction sale of Lawrenceville building lots, Monday morning, May 27th, at 10 o'clock. Free excursion train on the Allegheny Valley Railway will leave Union Depot at 9:40 A. M. Plans can be seen at the office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

The Stock

Of hats, caps and straw goods at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 129 Wood street, is a superior one in every respect and adapted to meet the wants of every class of buyers. Everything is sold on the one price principle.

The Public

Will learn by calling at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 129 Wood street, that the one price system is adhered to in all cases, and will ascertain the advantages that inure to them from its operation.

R. E. Breed's

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Something New.

All the time at the great one price hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street.

Great Inducements.

Great inducements are offered to buyers at the old and reliable furniture establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, in the way of superior stock and low prices. The firm not only manufacture largely, but also obtain immense quantities of furniture from the best eastern houses. The quality of the furniture they make is first class in every respect, especial care is taken in the finishing and upholstering of the finer sets. Their eastern furniture can be bought from thirty to fifty per cent. cheaper than the purchaser would be able to obtain it from the New York establishments. Their assortment of household and office furniture cannot be equalled in the city and buyers would do well to give it an examination before making their selections.

2,000 Gross Matches Cheap

At J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

European Tourists

Shouly bear in mind the fact that among the advantages offered by the Inman line are economy, superior accommodations, the best living and the greatest amount of comfort security and safety attainable. The first cabin fare by this popular line is only $135 in gold for the round trip. One of these magnificent steamers sails from New York every Thursday and Saturday. The next sailing from this city announced for Thursday, May, 30th, 1872. Plans of cabins may be seen and berths secured by calling on Thos. H. Rattigan, No. 47 Smithfield street.

Matches with the Stamps On,

in any quantity, can be had at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. MWF

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an Improved patent buck wagon, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and easy in its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure the wagon will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as it is called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for it are coming in rapidly.

Geyser Spring Water.

The wonderful remedial properties possessed by this water and its superiority over other Saratoga Water, has made it the favorite water with all the visitors to that famous and fashionable watering place. It has a reputation to-day unequaled by any one of the celebrated Mineral Waters of Europe, and will confer more substantial benefits upon those that drink it than any other. No person can have dyspepsia, and drink this Geyser spring water. It invigorates the entire system and has a magic influence upon the stomach, and at the same time can be used with the most perfect freedom. The natural water brought in block tin-lined barrels is now on draught at the Drug Store of Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street ann south-east corner of Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

Novelties

Are being constantly received at the fashionable one price hat and cap emporium of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street.

ANOTHER MONOPOLIST.

The Trunk King Triumphant—He Absorbs Another Establishment—The "Indefatigable" in Allegheny—Superior and Cheap Trunks for Northsiders.

In these days of rings, gigantic corporations, merchant princes and railroad kings, it would appear that the tendency of the times is toward monopoly in everything. We find this exemplified in almost every branch of business; men who by indomitable energy and perseverence have elevated themselves from the position of small dealers in a certain line of goods are now often found controlling the entire business, having from time to time absorbed the various concerns interposing a barrier to their absolute supremacy. Such a man and such a monopolist is Captain Joe Leibler, who, gifted by nature with extraordinary business capacity, possessed of an indefatigable will and untiring energy, has step by step succeeded in attaining the proud elevation of king of trunk manufacturers. The "trunk king's" latest achievement is the establishment of a branch store in Allegheny City, for the convenience of his numerous customers on the North Side. He has purchased and fitted up in fine style the magnificent new store room formerly occupied by Mr. J. B. Meyer, No. 131 Federal street, where he has opened a stock comprising every article manufactured at the premium trunk factory, or exposed for sale at his famous Wood street house. In addition to the trunk business Capt. Liebler will also carry on the saddlery and harness business, formerly conducted by Mr. Meyer. The energy and success with which he has conducted the trunk business is a guarantee that the saddlery and harness department at the Allegheny store will be conducted in a manner that will soon make it immensely popular.

The Trade Supplied with Matches

At 240 Liberty street. MWF

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy.